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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 179— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required so be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
30th July ..	BARJORA ..	Basreh via K'ohi & P. Gulf Ports. 8-45 a. m.
1st Aug. ..	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via K'ohi 9 a. m.
9th ,, ..	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	21st July	31st July.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita.	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept,	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Kominyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,92,935
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

FOR SALE
FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand-Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask. Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries.

Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST

LUPARINA

Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS

Agents:— E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.

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BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT and EDUCATED YOUNG MEN for various office. Apply with 2 annas stamps stating qualifications and salary to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A10890

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, must be accurate in figures. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Guzaratis only need apply to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R20295

WANTED—AGENTS for our beautifully coloured Horn, Bone and Nut Buttons, high-class Pearl Buttons and Penholders S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bongsi Bazar, Dacca.
A R10858

WANTED—MEMBERS for SHRI LAXMINARAYAN LODGE, which will be opened on first August near General Post office, 236, Frere Road, with moderate charges, excellent Boarding and lodging arrangements. Management gives individual attention.
A R10886

WANTED—A GUJRATI UNDER-GRADUATE or an experienced SECRETARY of Charitable Trust knowing full correspondence and accounts preferred and a matriculated knowing Hindi correspondence well may apply Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10884

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER for the Roorkee Preparatory Class and Industrial Classes Department of the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay up to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, experience, to the SECRETARY, D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 20276

WANTED—GRADUATES IN ARTS or SCIENCE for appointment as TEACHERS at the King George High School, Mudhol. Candidates wishing to apply should send in their applications to the undersigned with the following particulars:—(1) Caste, (2) Age, (3) Qualifications, (4) When graduated, (5) Optional Subjects and Second Language, (6) Whether worked as Teacher before this, if so where and how long, (7) Pay expected, (8) Whether applicant knows Marathi.—G. R. KAIYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State, Mudhol, 19th July 1924.
A 20235

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Naranpada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—COMMODIOUS FLAT on Ballard Estate in AHMEDABAD HOUSE with Electric Lights and Fans, suitable partitions, two Baths, Kitchen, suitable for Europeans. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
C R10887

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire of or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10888

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions, Godowns, premises for Printing Presses, also rooms suitable for offices and residences. All modern conveniences, Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10752

TO LET for Banks, Offices and Big Show rooms in newly-built and open on all sides, three storied building with capacious Cellar at corner of Apollo Street (next to Greaves Cotton & Co.) with Electric Lifts, etc. at very moderate rents. Also one—one storied bungalow with 8 bed rooms etc., adjoining sea at Napean Sea Road. Best situation. Apply ABDULLABHAI FAIZULABHAI, Khokh Bazar, Bombay.
C R10727

EDUCATIONAL.

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., PRINCIPAL THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA, (Punjab).
M R10766

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HOTELS.

GOVINDJI'S POONA HINDU HOTEL
near the Ry. Station, G. P. O., "Council Hall" etc
Good bed rooms—Rich food
Efficient and courteous management.
33 Sassoon Road.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—LORRIES WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Rd. off Jacob Circle.
JA 20055

USED CARS—If you are in the market for a good Used Car it will pay you to call and look over our stock of Used Cars. Your reasonable offer will be our sale price. Don't miss this opportunity to get a Used Car cheap. Overhand 4; Willis Knight 7 Seater; Maxwell 2 seater; Charron 5 Seater; Apperson '8' 7 Seater; Darracq 5 Seater; Napier 7 Seater Landau; Scripps-Booth 5 Seater; Dodge Sedan; Dodge Touring 5 Seater; Mors Saloon 7 Seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Cumballa Hill Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20282

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One Military Light Weight CHASER, excellent steeple chaser Hurdle Jumper champion, Height 16/2 or 3 hands. Good galloper, fast walker, preferable male, otherwise female. Apply Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10880

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—A sound working GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY in Central Provinces or Berar or Khandesh. Apply with full particulars of machinery, etc. C/o P.O. Box No. 60 Fort, Bombay.
N 20242

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35 CAWNPORE.
N R10878

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

TACHOMETERS and EVART'S TYPE detachable chains, all ready in stock. MACHINERY AND STORE SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, opposite Hongkong Bank.
K R10883

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Fliccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection Invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination, for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR.
T R10498

SILK WASTE AND JUTE.—Will supply a large stock of SILK WASTE AND JUTE. Enquiries and quotations are solicited from reliable firms. Write to:—THE KANGUNDI TEXTILE COMPANY, Kuppam. (S. India.)
T R10874

TO PRINTERS—Repairs, adjustments renovation of printing machinery promptly executed by Experts. Estimates free. Apply in the first place to Box No. 403, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R10854

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VITORIA TERMINUS AND POONA FOR THE POONA RACES.

FOR the Race Meetings on 2nd, 9th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th August, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 20th 24th and 27th September and on 4th, 7th and 11th October, 1924, separate 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class trains will run to the following timings:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

		Third Class H.M.	Second Class H.M.	First Class H.M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	8 30	9 30	10 0
Poona	Arr.	13 0	13 40	14 10

POONA TO BOMBAY.

		First Class H.M.	Second Class H.M.	Third Class H.M.
Poona	Dep.	19 35	20 0	20 25
Dadar	Arr.	23 32	23 53	0 18
	Dep.	23 34	23 55	0 20
Byculla	Arr.	23 39	24 0	0 25
	Dep.	23 41	0 2	0 27
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	23 53	0 14	0 39

J. W. STOKES,
Ag: Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th July, 1924. C20290

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND OF
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any creditor or shareholder, who may be unable to be personally present at the joint Meeting convened for the 13th August, 1924, and who desires to vote by proxy on any Resolutions which may be submitted at such Meeting can procure a form of Proxy either from the Liquidators or from any of the following branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

Abbottabad	Lahore
Agra	Lucknow
Ajmer	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Meerut
Ambalia	Multan
Amritsar	Murree
Bareilly	Mussoorie
Bhopal (Bhopal State)	Naini Tal
Benares	Nowshera
Bombay	Peshawar, Cantts.
Cawnpore	Peshawar City
Dalhousie	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Sialkote
Gwalior	Simla
Jullundur	Sukkur (Sind)
Karachi	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Kasauli	Ujjain, Gwalior State.

Full instructions as to the completion, stamping and lodging of Proxies are printed on the respective forms.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 21st July, 1924. C20275

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that four Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, now standing in the names of Framroz Hormusji Mody and his wife Tehmina or either of them by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) TEHMINA FRAMROZ MODY,
(Sd.) FRAMROZ HORMUSJI MODY,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned.
C. PUSEY GAY,
Ag. Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan.	Value Rs.	
12,126	1912	500	Originally standing in the names of Framji Hormusji Mody.
402 403	1914/60	1,000	Bank of Bombay.
7,586	1914/60	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.

10685

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will be held at The Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on the 30th July, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) for receiving the undermentioned Report on the Poll, taken on the Resolution set out below pursuant to the demand of Poll at the Meeting held on the 21st June, 1924, and declaration of result of the same.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share, secondly by returning Rs. 10 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as fully paid-up and by issuing to the holder of each of such fully paid up shares another fully paid up share of Rs. 15 each to the intent that the holder of each fully paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof 2 fully paid shares of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 10 in cash, thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up, fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 35 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid up of the company which have been issued and are now outstanding and fifthly by issuing 400,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each."

VOTING:—
In favour of the Resolution, ... 45279
Against the Resolution, ... 52103

NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
20208

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
19732

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government of India LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS 1933.

Issued at Rs. 98-4 per cent and repayable at par in 1933.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

Issued at Rs. 99 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

BOTH ISSUES ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

The loan is now open. Applications will be refused as soon as the total subscriptions amount to 15 crores. Last year 24 crores were subscribed in 6 days.

Full details including terms on which War Bonds can be tendered, may be ascertained from any Bank or Treasury or from the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1901.)

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the above Company to transact Fire Insurance business for the Bombay Presidency and will accept Insurances at Tariff rates.

R. AGASKAR & CO.
Alibless House, 126, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R10891

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 16th of March, 1925. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 16th of September, 1924.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares the 18th July, 1924. C20230

NOTICE.

RE. THE HATIMS MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WANTED substantial parties to reconstruct to work Surat Hatim Mills, Limited, 18,000 spindles 400 looms. Profitable concern. Good permanent income for financiers. Meet or write Liquidators, Office, Station Road, Surat.
C20278

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between BURJORJI HORMASJI BAMBOAT and PALONJI PESTONJI SIDHWA in the business of James Pearse and Co., at Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, has been DISSOLVED as from 25th day of July, 1924, and Palonji Pestonji Sidhwa has taken over the entire concern of James Pearse and Co., and is now the Sole Proprietor of the said entire concern.

(Sd.) PALONJI PESTONJI SIDHWA.
No. 78, Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay 28th July, 1924. R10877

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form Re. 1 per copy) at his office at Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 hours (noon) on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, for the purchase of approximately 300 tons cast iron scrap, 177 tons wrought iron and steel scrap, lying at Kalyan.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One thousand.)

The successful tenderer will not be allowed any concession for carriage of any material purchased by him.

For details apply to the office of the District Engineer, No. I District, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
No. I District, G. I. P. Railway,
Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA C20293

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF WAGONS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1924, for the complete erection of 350 four-wheeled covered goods wagons at Sewri Bunder during the year 1924.

2. Drawings of the wagons and copies of the general conditions of the work can be obtained from the Ag. Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Matunga, on payment of Rs. 10 per set.

3. No printed forms of tenders will be issued but tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter.

4. A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the work (with a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay as earnest money at the time of submitting tenders without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government Paper, the market value of which is equal to deposit required, and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
28th July, 1924. C20292

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 29th day of July 1924, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after 5th day of August, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of July 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

20301

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 29th day of July, 1924, a Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road Fort, on and after 5th day of August, 1924 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of July 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

20302

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 29th day of July, 1924, a Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road Fort, on and after 5th day of August, 1924 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of July 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

20303

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 29th day of July, 1924, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 8 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road Fort, on and after 5th day of August, 1924 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of July 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

20304

THE PEARL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 29th day of July, 1924, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road Fort, on and after 5th day of August, 1924 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of July 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

20305

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O.O.C.J.

Suit No. 1833 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint filed 30th May, 1924.

HASSANALLY NOORBHAI MITHAIWALA ... Plaintiff.
vs.
MAHOMEDALLY ABDOOLALLI RAJKOTWALA ... Defendant.

To,
MAHOMEDALLY ABDULLALI RAJKOTWALA
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 1,210 mentioned in the Plaint, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment; you are summoned to appear in the Court at the hearing of the suit on the 19th August, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.). Please take Notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C20299

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 986 OF 1924.

RUPCHAND JERUP & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Kumbharwada, without the Fort of Bombay as money lenders. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMED SAMI and SAHEBALLI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dharavi, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed this suit against you in this Court on the 29th day of March, 1924, for a sum of Rs. 4,875 with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of July, 1924, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum on judgment till payment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of September, 1924, in person or by Advocate and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 31st day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of March, 1924.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
C20296 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: REVOCATION OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

TAKE NOTICE that our client SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH has revoked and determined from and after the date hereof, the Power of Attorney and every power and authority conferred by such Power of Attorney, bearing date the fourth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, whereby he appointed Ahmed Cassim Yacoobally his attorney to act as his agent.

And take notice that any person claiming in respect of any writing signed by the said Ahmed Cassim Yacoobally on behalf of our client under the said Power of Attorney is hereby required to submit such claim to our client Shaikh Meherbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh at his office at Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, after which period no notice will be taken of any such claim.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1924.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for
Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh.
C20226

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well known makers, arc lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers, and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers, large desks, show cases, stands, typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
8-10 Dean Lane, Near Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of artistic designed, made-to-order household furniture, such as Jacobian pattern dining table, sideboard and dumb-waiters, Chesterfield suites, hand organ, cabinets, side board, Chubb's and Godrej's safes, glass crockery, Plateware, etc., TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at our Show Rooms, Nos. 8-10 Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree in the undermentioned godown on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton ex S. S. "Karapara":—

In Godown No. H. 106 of Messrs. Naranadas Rajaram and Co.

32 Bales African Cotton.

In Godown No. J. 135 of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

70 Bales African Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cadell Road, Mahim in the compound of E. D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye works, furniture, by Roberts and Devji Canji rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, 1 Belsize English make car No. 3714, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, stagie and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, book stands meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of J. Rankine Esq., Manager E D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye Works, and others. Catalogue wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from mortgagees Sir Cawasji Jehangir and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor A. M. Jiwanji, Esq. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Indian Timber and Saw Mills Co. opp. The Reay Road Tram Terminus and next to Mr. Chotani's Saw Mill Tank Bunder the following machinery:

5 Imperial 42" Saw bunch, 5 of 48" and 3 of 66" of the same maker, 2 of 48" and 2 of 66" of different maker 3 Defiance of 72" one of 60" by W. B. Haigh Gruban and Co., one J. T. Williams Vertical Saw Mill, one Rasan and Co. Ld. Vertical Saw Mill, one Circular Saw Mill, one Chain Block, one overhead Crane one 260 H. P. Electric motor, 70, 84" long Saw Blades and ote Crab winches shaftings, pullies, rails, trolies, tools, tables etc., etc.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and all the goods cleared away by Tuesday the 5th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTABLE WATT METER, VOLT AND AMPERES METERS, TABLE FANS, LAMP BRACKETS.

Under instructions from Mr. P. F. Bandorawalla and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Manockshaw D. Sethna, Khurshedjee J. Mehta, and Omiashanker Ravjee, partners of Messrs. Venus Electric Co. (Kalbadevi Road), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Portable Watt meter single phase up to 800 Watts by Messrs. Everett Edgcumbe & Co. (London).

3 Volt meters up to 250 Volts 6 inch J. C. by Messrs. Everett Edgcumbe & Co., London.

3 Amperes meters up to 80 and 140, amperes 6 inch J. C. by Messrs. Everett Edgcumbe & Co. London.

4 Dayton 12 inch Oscillating D. C. table fans.

54 lamp brackets oxydise silver of single lights fancy English.

46 lamp brackets oxydise copper of single lights fancy English.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS, TOOL BOXES, CONFECTIONERY AND PAPER KNIVES, NOTE PAPERS, BOOTS EYELETS AND HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:

10 cases each 500 gross nut Buttons white 29/27 (Italian).

1 case 100 gross Buttons, No. 36—(22 and 30).

1 case, 10 pieces Tool boxes.

6 cases, containing Chocolates and Jelly, Custard and Ice-cream powder, Gelatine and paper knives, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of International Commercial Agency:

5 cases lined note papers.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and the risk of the following merchants for default of not taking delivery of the goods from the godown and non-payment of the rent and charges:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Durgadas Radharam:

5 cases boots, Eyelets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Century Machine Depot:

1 case Hardware.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second-hand ruber tyred Landaulett.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2260 of 1924, (Ardeshir—vs.—Hormasji):

1 motor car.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Vs M. Nagerseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 15th August, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row on the Esplanade within the fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1679 and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Kallianji Ludha on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid on or towards the West by the Elden Road on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co. together with the buildings edifices and structures built and erected and now standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1167 and Street Nos. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

Don't miss delightful, dashing, dynamic Priscilla Dean in this unforgettably thrilling theme of loot, love and the lawless!

"WHITE TIGER"

See the most amazing scheme for despoiling society of its wealth ever conceived! The daring manipulations of a queen of the underworld who took breathless risks—a veritable tigress of human furies and passion, who laughed at sentiment and jeered affections until she, herself, felt the sting of a consuming love and—See

PRISCILLA DEAN

in one of her best photodramas.
A One Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMING SATURDAY NEXT!

A Scintillating Dramatic Gem in
PATHE COLOR—PATHE COLOR—PATHE COLOR
from the celebrated novel of the same title by
ALEXANDRE DUMAS—ALEXANDRE DUMAS

"The Lady of Monsoreau"

The renowned Splendour of sixteenth Century French Court scenes and costumes transferred to the screen. It is a gorgeous magnificent
COLOURED PICTURE—COLOURED PICTURE
COLOURED PICTURE
from the beginning to the end!
COMMENCING From 9th August
THE GREATEST PICTURE THE WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED!

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA
featuring the popular Stars
LON CHANEY—NORMAN KERRY—
PATSY RUTH MILLER—WINIFRED BRYSON—
ERNEST TORRENCE—
and an excellent all-star cast.
Adpated for the screen from the world famous novel

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME DE PARIS"

BY
VICTOR HUGO
Coming Saturday 9th August at the

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONAFIDE SALE.
O.O.C.J.
Re: AWARD.
Virchand Chaganlal.
and
Ratilal Dayabhoy.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the above-named parties and M.C. Shah and Moolchand Namalal arbitrators, appointed Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address the following precious jewellery comprising:—

1 Pair diamond booty, 3 pairs pearl ravifuls diamond and emerald necklaces, 7 diamond and emerald braceletes, 1 diamond and emerald pendant, 1 pair diamond bangles, 5 diamond emerald and ruby marquis, 3 pearl necklaces, 3 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 single diamond rings, 5 pairs diamond lowangvas, 17 diamond emerald and ruby rings, 1 pearl and ruby necklace, 1 uks. loose diamonds, 1 uks. loose emeralds, 1 pks. loose rubys, 1 bundle loose pearls, 5 pairs diamond, emerald and ruby earrings, 4 sets pearl bangles, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Jewellery is on view.

Good opportunity to Bhatia, Parsee, Hindu and Khoja families to buy from this precious lot of jewellery.

Catalogues are ready.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 DIAMOND AND EMERALD RINGS AND ONE GOLD WRIST WATCH.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 38 Hummum Street, Fort, below Morbi Bank on account and risk of Mr. Lalaji of Sweetmeat Merchant, shop at the corner of Null Bazar, being a defaulting purchaser in auction sale of 3-7-24.

4 diamond and emerald rings.

1 Gold wrist watch.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "BERLIET" MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, below Morbi Bank by order of the concerned.

One "Berliet" motor car, 15-20 H.P. 7 seater, 28-25 miles per hour with new tyres hood and bools and spare tyre in working order No. 1756.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July 1924.

Yashwant Sangith Mandali

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday 30-7-24 at 8-30 p. m.
"MUKANAYAK."

Thursday 31-7-24 at 3-30 p. m.
(Amavasya)
"CHALTI-DHOONIYA"

Saturday 2-8-24 at 8-30 p. m.
"SOWBADHRA."

Sunday 3-8-24 at 3-30 p. m.
"VIDHYA HARAN"

Mr. Ganpat Bhooa will take part in Vidhyaharan.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
To-Night at 9 p. m.
'Punjab Mail'
To-Morrow Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
Special for "Amavasya"
New Serio-Comic Play in Hindi
'Pyara Divan'
Saturday Night
New MARATHI Play!
"MADHYANHA"
Sunday Matinee
"EKAHEE PAISA"
Plan open at the Theatre
Proprietor: G. B. BHAT.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
The Beautiful
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN



IN
"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"
'He was harsh, a drunkard, a gambler and a beast, yet his love causes a Society butterfly to become a real woman.'
PATHE GAZETTE
Double Edition
"FELIX IN LOVE"
See how Felix Spends his week of love.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMING! COMING!
Saturday August 2nd
JACK LONDON'S FAMOUS DOG STORY
"THE CALL OF THE WILD"
GREAT AS A STORY!
GREATER AS A FILM!!
PATHE CINEMA

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The QUAINTS at 9-30 p. m,
in
"UNDERGROUND TO ANYWHERE"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL I LOVED"
Featuring CHARLES RAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE THREE MUST-GET THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

MODESTY!

The word does not require explanation. You are well aware of foreign film stars and now come over at the

CINEMA MAJESTIC

and compare the ladies starring in
'PRITHVI-VALLABHA.'
Time and Prices as usual.
AN ASOKA PICTURE.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
AT: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial

Novelty

Cinema Presents To-Night
and Every Night during the Week
'KOHINOOR' 'S Popular Film
'VATRASUR-VADHA'
or
INDRA
THE VICTORIOUS.
A Hindu Myth, showing how Gods sometimes forget their Duties and the Evil Results that follow!
Daily 4 shows at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 29.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/5 11/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 590
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 650
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 640

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¾

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163¾

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 314

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.39-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 86.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90
London Brussels Frcs. 96.00
London—Rome Liras 101.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 28.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 9/16, unsettled.
Bar Gold 84-14-0, steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/8, steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/32
Bank Demand	1/5 13/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 11/16
Fcs. Demand	590
American Dollars	314
Hongkong Dollars	168 1/2
Shanghai	231
Japan	129 1/2
Singapore	163 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 28.

Rentes 3 per cent 52¾
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
4 per cent since 5/7/23
Amount paid into the Bank of England about 4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.51
Christiania	32.53
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	23.90
Prague	14825

London, July 28.

Exchange on London in Paris 8675
" on London in Germany 18,175,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10167

New York, July 28.

Demand Bills 43962.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st 4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 23 3/4.

WARLOANS, ETC.

London, July 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£ 87 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 92 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£101
Consols 2½ per cent.	£ 56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£ 48
Indian Stocks 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan	£ 65 2/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	£ 56 1/4

London, July 28.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£100 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£112 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8/3
" forward Rs. 15/8/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/10
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/10
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/15
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81/6

LONDON, July 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 94/0
Silver ready, d. 34/10
Silver forward, d. 34/12
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Continent, America and China bought, closed firm with rising tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—24—11—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Sravan	24-9-3	24-11-0		24-11-0
Bhadrwa	24-8-3	24-10-0		24-10-0

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan —0-5-0
Bhadrwa —0-9-0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 29

Ready:—31—1—0.

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Sravan	81-6-0	80-14-0		81-3-0
Bhadrwa	81-10-0	81-2-0		81-7-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 0—15—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 29.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower to 10 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on unfavourable weather reports but later eased on scattered selling. Liverpool has been reported 65 to 77 points up. The market advanced on short covering and new buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Yesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 28th Inst. as under:—"Drought in Texas continues but price level atracting profit-taking."

A small change was reported in America and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 536¾ i.e. Rs. 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 538. Around this level prominent Shroffs were sellers and the market dropped to Rs. 536½. Again going up by half a rupee the market further gave way to Rs. 534½ on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 535 at 1 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 532½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 532 on selling by Marwari Shroffs and closed at Rs. 532½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec. Jan. opened at Rs. 506½ and improved to Rs. 507½ on general buying. At about this level Shroffs and Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 503½ and closed at Rs. 504. F.G. Bengal Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 451 and closed easier at Rs. 443 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was good. About 3000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	532 1/2
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	441
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	502

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 29.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good	M. G. Bengal and Sindh.
Punjab	567	552	537	522
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	590	575	560	..
M. G. Southerns	620	610	600	
M. G. Mathia ..	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 29.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	534
" " "	Dec.-January	446
Fine Oomra		
" " "	Dec.-Jan. ..	504
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept ..	605

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, July 29.

New York market 28th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.35	Oct	29.64+29	29.55+20	29.34	—01
28.40	Dec.		28.65+23	28.50	+10
28.42	Jan.			28.38	—04
28.62	Mar.			28.50	—05
	May			28.68	—

Telegraphic market advices: Market advanced early on unfavourable week ending weather; met realizing. Tone of market good.

October highest 29.97, (10-13 a.m.), lowest 29.23 (12-38 p.m.), range 74 points.

Liverpool Market 28th July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
18.67	July			18.72	+65
16.28	Oct.	16.95+67	17.03+75	17.04	+76
15.80	Jan.	16.40+60		16.57	+77
15.71	Mar.			16.48	+77
15.57	May			16.33	+76
	Egyptian				
20.35	Nov.			21.26	+90
20.05	Jan.			20.95	+90

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 250,000. Saturday: Light rains San Antonio District. Sunday: Light rains Charlotte District. Temperatures about normal West Texas; Generally fair. All balance belt generally fair. (2) American cross rate on Saturday 4-40; on Monday 4.39. American selling. Market steady but nervous. No rains in Texas. Our travelling man wires:—"East Texas: Crop very poor in this section; deteriorating daily. (3) Newspapers private reports indicate broadening demand United States. (4) New York telegrams state that in Carolinas and Georgia crop has improved vastly in past 14 days.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, July 28.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	...	18.72 plus .65
October	...	17.04 " .76
January	...	16.57 " .77
March	...	16.48 " .77

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales of Liverpool	4000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	500
Mid. American Spots 19.04 quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 25.75	

NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	...	29.51 29.36
January	...	28.63 28.47
March	...	28.78 28.65

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

October	...	28.66
January	...	28.39

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29.

July	18.50	—.22
August	17.66	—.14
September	17.28	—.21
October	16.84	—.20
December	16.51	—.15
January	16.36	—.21
March	16.34	—.14
May	16.14	—.19
EGYPTIANS.		
November	20.90	
January	20.60	

CLOSING PRICES:—

Liverpool, July 28.

	To-day's price.	
July	18.72	Plus 65
August	17.80	" 86
September	17.49	" 78
October	17.04	" 76
November	16.80	" 77
December	16.66	" 77
January	16.57	" 77
February	16.52	" 77
March	16.48	" 77
April	16.39	" 76
May	16.33	" 77
June	16.20	" 76
July	16.07	" 76

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

CLOSING PRICES:—

	To-day's price.	
July	24.30	Plus 60
August	23.70	" 55
September	23.35	" 80
October	21.70	" 105
November	21.25	" 90
December	21.10	" 90
January	20.95	" 90
February	20.90	" 90
March	20.80	" 95
April	20.75	" 95
May	20.70	" 95
June	20.65	" 92
July	20.60	" 89

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 28.

M. G. Bengal "Good" ...	12.25
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good" ...	12.65
M. G. Bengal "Fine" ...	13.05
No. 1 Oomra "Good" ...	12.80
N. 1 Oomra "Fully Good" ...	13.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fine" ...	13.80
M. G. Broach "Good" ...	13.65
M. G. Bibach "Fully Good" ...	14.05
M. G. Broach "Fine" ...	14.45
M. G. Scinde. "Good" ...	12.15
M. G. Scinde. "Fully Good" ...	12.55
M. G. Scinde "Fine" ...	12.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		8000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		7000
Day's Exports to Continent		2000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—		
October	...	29.34 —.01
December	...	28.50 plus .05
January	...	28.35 —.07
March	...	28.60
Spot Cotton at New York		33.85 —1.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.00
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
August	...	29.12 —.13
October	...	28.62 plus .13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/8.		
Foreign Mined 68 1/8.		
Silver Commercial Bars:		

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 28.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

Ocotber	...	29.34 —.01
December	...	28.50 plus .05
January	...	28.35 —.07
March	...	28.60

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, July 29.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/14
3 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan due 1923 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15
5% per cent Bonds due 1920 Rs. 103/0
5% per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6% per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1385xd., Contributory 352/8xd., Central Bank 25/4, India Bank 79 8xd., and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, July 28.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong Bank	£137
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 11 1/4

COTTON MILLS.

Abd. Advance 402/8, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 660, Bradbury 470, Century 333/12, Cent.-India 481/4, Colaba Land 177 8, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 222/8, Dawn 560xd., Edw. Sassoon 172/8xd., Elphistone 29, Fazulbhoy 225, Globe 50, Gokak 96/4, Ind.-Bleaching 226 4xd., Ind.-Malwa 352/8, Jamshed Mfg. 110, Kastoorchand 140, Khatao 187/8, Kohinoir 1025, Luxmi Cotton 4025xr., Madhavrao Sod. 37/8, Madhowji 225, Mathuradas 250, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2475xd., New Great 285, New City 275, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 567/8, Phoenix 452/8, Simplex 188/12, Standard 1400, Swan 790, Swadeshi 556/4, Tata Mill 157/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1700xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 16½xd., B. Burma 300, B. Burma N. I. 67/8pr., Bi-Burma Pet. 5/15, Bombay Tramway 92/8, Bombay Steam 55, Bundi Cement 9/4xd., Katni Ord. 65, Katni Defd. 185, New India 15/8, Shivraipur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Iron Defd. 46/4, Tata Hydro 710xd., and Scindia Steam 6/3.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay July 29.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	60 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 9 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 0 0	13 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	88 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	12 12 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	..
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	83 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	42 0 0	6 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 15 6	
Wheat, Sept.	8 12 6	
Linseed, May	14 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	14 3 0	
Groundnuts, D/J	70 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso		86 6 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/A	18 6 0	
Cotton Seed D/J ..	5 13 0	

WHEAT.

London, July 28.

Tone:—Firm, dearer, quiet.
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. value 55/-
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. value 56/-
Australian July/Aug. value 58/-
Choice White Karachi July/Aug. paid sellers 55/3
Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. sellers 54/3.
Barley Karachi July/Aug. sellers 39/6.
Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. paid 56/6.

SEEDS.

London, July 28.

Tone:—Firm.
Linseed La Plata Argentine July/Aug. paid buyers £20 3/16, firmer fairly good trade.
Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. £11 1/8, nominal firm scarce.
Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £29½.
Toria July/Aug. sellers £20½.
Ferozepore Real Bold July/Aug. sellers £20½.

METALS.

London, July 28.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£ 28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2
Tin Block £246¼	

BRASS

Bombay, July 29.

Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3/4	64 0 0
Do. " 1	62 0 0
Do. " 1 1/4	62 0 0
Do. " 1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. " 1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. " 2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 29

Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	67 0 0
Copper " 1/	67 0 0
Copper " 1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper " 1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper " 2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	63 0 0
Panchteka Joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	62 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	65 0 0
Lead, Country	23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	62 0 0
" " " 1	60 12 0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2	60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67 8 0
" " " 1 1/4	66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 29.

Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand .. ..No. 20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai .. ..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone .. ..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David .. ..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas .. ..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara .. ..No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji .. ..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse .. ..No. 6 1/2	0 12 6
Japan .. ..No. 40/1	1 9 6
Do. .. .. ..No. 42/2	1 13 9
Do. .. .. ..No. 20	1 3 9
Do. .. .. ..No. 32	1 6 6

LINSEED.

London, July 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. done 22.
Linseed Tone Firmer dearer small business at higher rates
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
Raw Months July sellers 40
Raw Buyers, etc. Sept./Dec. done value 40/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 20/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/7½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers. 20/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 20/9½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers. 20/9½

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, 29th July 5 p.m.

On account of fresh arrivals of 95,000 bags per S S Manora, Ready prices have further dropped by 4 as. with a tendency to a still further drop. Purchase enquiries continues on a limited scale, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 1,000 bags.

Our Forward Market to-day is easier by about a pence in yesterday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 20/13 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 15/13 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment S S Manora sh. 21/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar S S Nurjehan sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment S. S. Pacha sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment Aug./Sept. sh. 20/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment Oct./Dec. sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Shipment Nov/Dec. sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Aug. or Sept. sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produced etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th July, 1924.

Cotton	506 Bales
Wheat	10201 cwts.
Linseed	10328 "
Rape, etc.	680 "
Gingellyseed	1055 "
Poppyseed	nil.
Groundnuts	2029 "
Castorseed	1239 "
Rice	5145 "
Myrabollams	374 "
Cottonseed	7223 "
Mowraseed	76 "
Gram	2825 "
Jawar	nil.
Masur	224 "
Barley	102 "
Bajri	2376 "
Coal	4256 tons

RUBBER.

London, July 28.

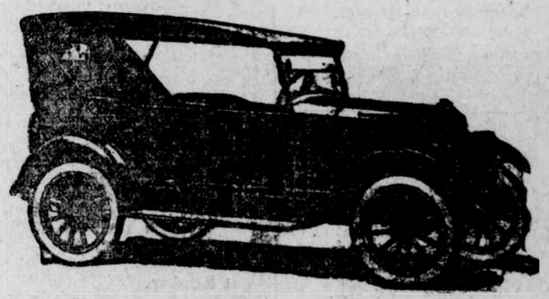
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 12 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe August 12 1/2.
Tone:—Fair business.

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21712.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 29

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	397-8		402-8
Bombay Cotton	460		460
Bombay Dyeing	655-60-63-12	660	660
Century	331-4 32-8	333-12	333-12
Nagpur	481-4-80	481-4	80-482-8
Colaba	168-12-70	68-12-166-4	73-12-177-8
Crescent	222-8	221-4	222-8
Indore	352-8	355	352-8
Kohinoor	1025	..	1025
New Great	282-8-83-12	285	285
Pearl	508-12-10-7-8	10-50-8-12	567 8
Phoenix	447-8	..	455
Bharucha	105	105	105
Simplex	190-92-8	91-4-192-8	88-12 190
Swan	790	..	790
Swadesh	557-8-58 12-55	553-12	557 8
Pabni	301-4	..	302-8
Fazal	937-8-40-35	933-12	935
Mathuradas	250	..	250
Tata Mill	157-8	..	157-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	106-4	..	106-4
Madhavji	235-30-32-8	30-231-4	235
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	96-4	..	96-4
Edward Sassoon	170	..	172-8
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	122-8
Alcock	162-8	..	165
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	300
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8	92-8	92-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	60	..	55
Bundi Cement	9-4	..	9-4
Central E. Mining	22-8	..	22-8
Indian Cement	43-12	..	43-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-4	..	15-4
Tata Steel Defd.	48-12	47-8	46-4

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS,

Bombay, 29th July, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 25th July to 28th July 1924 ..	1209	12927	— 11718
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 28th July, 1924	3256795	3585261	—328466
Shipments for the bi week from 25th July, to 28th July, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	730	..	+730
Continent ..	1789	5732	—3943
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	8420	15421	—7001
Total ..	10939	21153	—10214

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 28th July, 1924.

United Kingdom ..	150126	126565	+23561
Continent ..	925883	673149	+252743
China	238958	374752	—135794
Japan	1255623	1689091	—433468
Coast Ports ..	50625	49365	+ 1260
Total ..	2621215	2912913	—291698

Afloat in harbour:—

Europe ..	5284	13517	—8233
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	11277	..	+11277

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

COLOURS.

July 29.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine-20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 86/0/0
" 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 86/0/0
" 20 per cent paste-I.P. Rs. 79/0/0
Congo red Rs. 1/10/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/12/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/6/0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3/8/0
Sulphuric Black Re. 1/1/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/4/0
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3/0/0
Melachite Green Rs. 3/8/0
Magenta Xls Rs. 7/0/0
Henetine Xls Rs. 1/8/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 7/8/0
Fast red Rs. 5/1/0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Natak Mandali Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, "Punjab Mail", 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 31.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Natak Mandali Elphinstone Theatre, Special Matinee. New Hindi Play: "Pyara Divan", 3-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
July 31 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 7h 15m.
Aug 1 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
Aug. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.

NOTCIE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning the 30th instant at 11-30 o'clock, (S.T.)

"OMENS AND SUPERSTITIONS RE. PRECIOUS STONES."

A lecture will be given by Mr. S.S. Mehta, B.A., on "Omens and Superstitions concerning Precious Stones" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday)

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL AND OTHER VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Sahayaks and Volunteers of different Corps in Bombay are requested to be present with their respective uniforms at the Chaupatty Sands on Friday, the 1st August at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

GUJARAT SAMITI KHADI BHANDAR.

Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadi Bhandar, as it removes from its present premises, will close the retail sale of Khadi on 30th and 31st July and will recommence it on the 1st of August, in its new premises in Dadyseth Agiqari Lane.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Calcutta Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

WILLINGDON COLLEGE, SANGLI.

The opening ceremony of the Willingdon College Buildings, Sangli will take place on Friday the 8th August, 1924, at 9-30 a.m. on the College premises at Kupwad. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will preside.

LECTURE ON "MALARIA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha, M.B.B.S., on "Malaria" on Thursday, the 31st July, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Tank Bunder Night School of the Social Service League. The lecture will be delivered in Gujarati. All are requested to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th July, to 6 a.m. of 29th July:

Smallpox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 105.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR JAIN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The Girdharilal Piyarelal Jain Educational Fund, Delhi offers this year four more scholarships to the students reading in colleges of the maximum value of Rs. 20 a month. Application forms can be had from the Secretary, Adishawar Lal Jain, Kalvan Lodge, Simla, till the 5th of August, 1924.

LECTURES ON CO-OPERATION.

Public Lectures on Co-operative in the Lecture Hall, ground floor, (South Wing) University Building will be given to-day (Wednesday) as under:

At 5—6 p.m.:—Organisation, Management and Supervision of Co-operative Societies, by Mr. A. C. Desai, L.A.G., Asst. Registrar, C.S., Bombay Divn. Bomaby.

At 6-30—7-30 p.m.:—Financial Structure of the Co-operative Movement, by Mr. B. F. Madon, Messrs. R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 31st instant.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 28th instant and is due to arrive here on 1st August.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Alps Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 28th instant and is due here via regular calling ports on 25th August.

The Homeward O. S. K.'s steamer "Argan Maru" which left Bombay on 27th ultimo arrived at Kobe on 26th instant.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The folowing programme of music by the European Quartette will be broadcast today at 6-45 p.m.

1. One Step, Annie.
2. Fox Trot, I Love You.
3. Fox Trot, Horsey Keep your Tail up.
4. Waltz, Indianna Moon.
5. One Step, If I don't get some Money.
6. Fox Trot, Do Shrimps make good Mothers.
7. Blues, Seven and Eleven.
8. One Step, American Medley.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

COL. WOOD'S RETIREMENT.

SUGGESTION FOR NEXT APPOINTMENT.

Referring to the impending retirement of Col. Wood, Agent to the Governor for Kathiawar Agency, the "Political Bhomio" observes that there is an opportunity for the Government to appoint an Indian to the post thus proving the sincerity about their plea of maintaining a "balance of authority". "The appointment of a deserving Mahomedan of high qualifications to the post" says the paper "will satisfy the public opinion", and mentions the names of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Sir Ali Imam, Sir Mirza Abbas Baig as eminently fitted for the office."

HIGH COURT.

3RD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

KIDNAPPING A MARRIED WOMAN

Before the Hon.'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and Common Jury.

Emperor vs. Ganpat Ramchandra.

In the above case of kidnapping the facts of which were given in these columns yesterday, the jury brought a verdict of guilty unanimously against the accused. The learned judge accepting the verdict sentenced the accused to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COLABA THEFT CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Vicaji appeared on behalf of Captain Westrupp, who was an accused along with Alick Mowley in the Colaba theft case, and prayed His Worship, on behalf of his client to postpone delivering judgment (wphich was fixed for Wednesday) in view of certain circumstances of the case which have lately arisen and on which Counsel desired to address the Court.

His Worship accordingly consented not to deliver judgment today (Wednesday).

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PLEADER.

Before the same Magistrate, Mr. N. F. Jangalwalla appeared on behalf of C. G. Agashe, a pleader, against whom a warrant has been issued from the First Class Magistrate of Lall Bagh, Murishabad, at the instance of the Dewan of Nassipur State on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 100.

The prosecution case was that in January 1921, the Dewan sent Rs. 100 to the Twentieth Century Company for the publication of his memoirs. The accused acknowledged the amount, signed the money order but never credited the same to the account of the Dewan. It was contended on behalf of the accused who was a clerk during the period in question that he acknowledged the money in the ordinary way and sent the same to the Merchants' Bank. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 and on one security for the like amount.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF HALF DOOR.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touchineg the death of Virapillia, a labourer. The evidence showed that the deceased was working in a new temple which is being built in Fanaswadi. The work had been in progress for seven years. The deceased had been employed for a month. On Monday night about twenty of the labourers were sleeping in the temple building. Half of a new door had been fixed and the other half was kept standing against a wall and near the door-way. The half door had iron rings and weighted about 30 maunds. Almost twelve men were employed in moving it. About 12-30 a.m. on Tuesday an alarm was raised by the labourers who were sleeping near the half door and on enquiry it was found that the top of the half door that was leaning against the wall had fallen on the forehead of the deceased and that another man had been injured. The labourers lifted the half door and found that Virapillai on whose forehead it was fallen, was dead.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting from a half door which had apparently not been placed in a sufficiently slanting position against a wall in a temple under construction having fallen on him whilst he was asleep in the building.

DECOMPOSED BODY OF CHILD.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of a two months' old Hindu child.

Sada Rama, a Mucadam of labourers in the Improvement Trust Works at Worli said, on Monday at 7-30 p.m. he found the body floating in the sea at Worli. He informed the Police who removed the body to the morgue. The child had no clothes on the body. Police made enquiries but no information was obtained in regard to the parents.

The Police Surgeon, who made post mortem examination said there were no signs of injury external or internal. Decomposition was far too advanced to ascertain the cause of death. There was no disease of the lungs and no indication of death by drowning.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to a cause unascertainable owing to advanced decomposition of the body.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Burjorji Shapurji residing in a house in 7th Lane, Khetwadi, reports to the Police that he visited the house of a neighbour, M. J. Sonawalla on Tuesday morning where he found the door open. On entering he found everything in disorder, cup-boards had been broken open apparently by an iron jimmy and a drill which were found on the floor. He communicated with Sonwalla who resided at Versova and on his examining the contents, he found jewellery valued at Rs. 3470 stolen.

Radhakishan Mulchand, a commission agent and shroff, having his place of business at Vithalwadi reports theft of Rs. 8200 during his absence on Tuesday afternoon. It appears he went to Sewri on business at 3-30 p.m. and on his return to his 'pedhi' at 7 p.m. he found the lock of the safe open and that the bag containing Rs. 8200 in notes was missing

ALUMINIUM AND GERMAN-SILVER MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' ASSN.

On Saturday (July 26) a meeting of the Aluminium and German-Silver Manufacturers and Traders of Bombay was held at the Offices of Messrs. C. M. Mitha & Sons and it was resolved to establish an association to be known as the Aluminium and German-Silver Manufacturers and Traders' Association.

This Association will be brought into existence from Shravan Sudh 1st Savant 1980 (1st August 1924). The draft rules and regulations were read at the meeting of 26th July, and all the suggestions will be discussed at the meetings to be held hereafter.

Any manufacturer or dealer desirous of becoming a member of the Association should personally call at the Offices of the Secretaries, Messrs. Jiwanlal & Co., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, before 15th August, 1924. Any person desiring to be a member of the Association after the 15th August will have to pay admission fee etc.

REORGANISATION OF INDIAN MUSLIMS.

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

A public meeting of Muslims of Bombay was held at the Muzzferabad Hall, Grant Road on Tuesday night, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shuaib Kureshi, and Mr. Kamar Ahmed were among those present. Mr. Pickthall's speech in English was translated in Urdu by Mr. Kamar Ahmed, for the benefit of those who did not understand English. Maulana Shaukat Ali also addressed the meeting on the question of the Reorganisation of Muslims, which speech will be given in a later issue.

The following is the text of Mr. Pickthall's presidential speech:—

We meet to-night to consider a matter of the greatest importance, no less than our own salvation, not only as Muslims but as men. What do you think a Muslim really is? Do you think he is a man who merely says: "I bear witness that there is no deity but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah." *Ash-hadu*, "I bear witness"—mark the word. Surely it does not mean mere repetition of the *kalimah* upon occasions. It means the witness of our whole life and our death, in obedience to the law of Allah, by pursuing what is right and shunning what is wrong, according to the revelation which has been confided to us. The Muslims individually and collectively, must give a bright example in their conduct, or they are not faithful witnesses to the truth which has been given to them. The truth was given them, not to hug and hoard but to make known to all mankind: the sublime truth that Allah is One for all mankind, that He is the Sovereign of this world, no less than of the next; that all mankind, His creatures, are his subjects, loyal or rebellious according as they acknowledge, or deny His Sovereignty. This is the base of universal brotherhood, this is the only way to universal human progress; this is the way of success for humanity.

In the Islamic call to prayer which gives from mosque five times a day, the assertion of Allah's greatness and of the messengership of Muhammad (may God bless and keep him!), come the cries "Hasten to worship!" "Hasten to success!" To what kind of success? Certainly, not the kind which one obtains ant the expense of others. There was no need of a messenger from God to show to men the way to that kind of success. But success in that which can never be achieved without Allah's guidance, which has never yet been achieved, because of men's rebellion against Allah's Sovereignty—the success of mankind as a whole. It is to show to mankind the way of that success, which is the final revelation of the guidance which Allah has been revealing to men through all his chosen Messengers since Adam, that the final Messenger was sent: And *we are witnesses* to his message which is for the whole world. What kind of witnesses! Look around you in this city. You will see men who call themselves Muslims doing all the things which Muslims are forbidden to do—drinking, gambling, whoremongering, dealing in usury, oppressing the poor, injuring their own souls and the souls of others, in direct transgression of the Sacred Law: and men who do thus habitually disobey the Sacred Law still dare to call themselves Muslims and to think themselves better than men of other communities merely because they can recite the *Kalimah* and the *Fatihah* unintelligently as a kind of charm. That was the error of the Jews and Christians, oft denounced in the Coran, that they believed that they could be saved by the mere profession of a faith regardless of their conduct. Allah Himself has said to the first of the Muslims, Abraham, when he inquired concerning his descendants: "My Covenant does not include wrong doers."

But it is not only of the wrongdoers that I wish to speak. There are thousands, perhaps millions of Muslims here in India, who are anxious to do right and to observe the Sacred Law, but who themselves know nothing of the Holy Coran nor of the teaching of the Holy Prophet. What kind of witnesses are these! There are even Muslims in India in the position of teachers, who dare to teach, and to advocate teaching, the Arabic words of the Coran, without the meaning! What sort of witnesses are these to Allah's guidance, which brings men out of darkness into light, out of the darkness of vain superstition and lip-service into the light of true belief and active service, out of the darkness of ignorance so full of fear into the light of knowledge of Allah's universal kingship, the light in which no fear can ever dwell.

Ignorance! That is the root of all our unsuccess. We have let the treasure, which was entrusted to us fall out of our hands into the mire, and we have taken dross into our hands instead of it. Too many of us pay only an ignorant, vague and superstitions reverence to the Coran—Sharif and the Holy Prophet, while they follow either their own desires, or some inferior teaching. The Holy Coran and the example of the Holy Prophet are the religion of Islam itself; the mind of every Muslim should be fixed on them Allah is accessible to all who truly turn unto Him, without the need of any intermediary; so ought the Holy Coran, which is the word of Allah and shows the way to Him to be accessible to every Muslim so that he may know and understand it for himself not only for every Muslim but also for every Muslim. Al-Islam is not the religion of ignorance—God forbid!—It is the religion of enlightenment. It ought to be a light for all the world, and it was formerly. Our business now is to restore the light by education, purification and reforms.

Our Khilafat which was once the symbol of the most perfect human order of society with the decay of that society through the decline of mental activity has itself decayed till now it is in exile and abeyance. The only enduring foundation on which our Khilafat can be restored is the foundation of millions upon millions of real, true, enlightened Muslims. Therefore it is only fitting that the Central Khilafat Committee of India which took the lead in the movement for the preservation of the symbol of Islamic greatness should take the lead in the restoration of that greatness by seeking by all means to re-establish true Islamic teaching in the place of superstitious error and the noble Shariat in place of the heterogeneous slip-shod structure of Muslim society which we see around us. This is a work which has nothing to do with politics in the ordinary sense of the term. It is true Jihad, for it aims at the triumph of righteousness and the defeat of iniquity. It is a work in which every Muslim, every Muslima can take a part, and *must* take a part if he or she desires, as every Muslim must desire to help to found God's Kingdom upon Earth. The effort of the Indian Muslims will be an effective bright example bearing witness to the truth that "there is no deity except Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah." It will rouse our brethren all over the world to like exertions in the way of Allah. It will, please God, provide the signal for that great example of Islamic faith and conduct—the two things are inseparable in Islam—which will bear witness to all mankind of the truth of that which we believe, and will win the hearts of all mankind to serve Allah only and to recognise the brotherhood of all mankind in His allegiance and His service.

My brothers, I feel that I owe you some apology—I a new Muslim—for speaking thus to you, my elder brothers in the Faith. It is because I see the glory of Islam perhaps more plainly than you do who have been used to it from childhood. A man born rich often has much less appreciation of his riches than a man who has won his own riches by his own exertions. I am in the position of the struggler who has come to wealth and tell you that Islam, the treasure you and I possess in common is worth every effort, every sacrifice that we can make for it. It is the way of peace the way of real progress, the door-way from darkness into light, the way of human brotherhood and the way of salvation, not for us only but for all the world. I see it so and that is my excuse for exhorting you, my elder brother, in this way.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In the share market to-day jutes were not so active to-day with more sellers in evidence. The speculative stocks though not showing much variations had less support from operator. Later on a better feeling set in and prices appreciated. In coal Bokaro and Ramgur and Bansjorah denoted no change in price but Gopalchuck found sellers at a couple of rupees below the last quotations. Teas command good support and rates generally were firm. Darjeeling tea and Cinchona marked a sharp rise while Teesta Valley and Seajuli also made minor advances. Miscellaneous attracted little attention with transaction for the most part limited to small parcels. Only a small business is passing in Government securities. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/6, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99, 5½ per cent war bonds 1929 104/11, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8.

Bank's:—Central Bank 24/14.

Railways:—Sara Serajgunj Railway 76, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 12.

Cottons:—Bowreah A pref. 116, Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord. 24/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 585, Anglo-India 387/8, Auckland 245, Belvedere 552, Budge Budge 464/8, Cheviot 295/8, Clive 44, Craig 7/4, Craig pref. 110, Dalhousie 429, Delta 518, Empire 58/12, Fort William 366, Gondalpara 925, Gouripore 720, Gourepore pref. 97, Howrah 46/4, Howrah prew 105, Kamarhatty 603, Kankinarrah 475, Lansdowne 357/8, National 30, Naihati 419/8, New Central 543, Nuddea 50/8, Orient 225, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 58/12, Waverley 9.

Coals:—Bansjorah 26/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 28/8, Bhalgora 10, Gopalchuck 17/12, Marine B 11, Mazira 15, New Beerbhom pref. 9/8, Meetoria 1/8, Pench Valley 24/4, Singaran A 6/4, Seebpore 33.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 1/2, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 23, Kumardhubi ord. 2/2, Hughly Flour 27/4, Behar Rice 1/2, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/3, Burma Finance 2, Madan Theatres Ltd., 2/14, Titaghur Paper 2/2, Mathurapore Zemindary 1, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17, Cawnpore Sugar 40/4.

Teas:—Amluckie 163, Batteli 3/8, Belgachi 29/4, Bishnauth 32/6, Dauracherra 9/12, Darjeeling Tea and Sinchona 251/8, Durrang 57, Grob A 27/6, Hattikhira 28/12, Juthibari 17/4, Lackatoorah 31/4, Patrakola 603, Namburnadi ord. 12/4, Roopcherra 21/12, Sapoi 21/8, Seajuli 41/4, Teesta Valley 39/12, Tezpore 12/12, Tirrihannah 26/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfers was one shilling five and thirteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-sixteenth pence.

DEATH OF GARHWAL PHILANTHROPIST.

(Associated Press.)

LANDOUR, July 29.

A great philanthropist and patriot of Garhwal, Pandit Ghanandand Raj Bahadur died at Mussoorie at the age of 42 on the 28th instant. He was a man of action and remarkable abilities and intensely patriotic. He spent much money for educating poor persons.

LORD RAWLINSON AT POONA

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 29.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson. Commander-in-Chief arrived at Kirkee last evening and is staying at the Government House, Ganeshkhind as the guest of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. A general review of troops was to have taken place this morning, but had to be put off on account of rain and will take place to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. weather permiting. Lord Rawlinson attended by Lt. General Sir Harold Walker, G. O. C., Southern Command and Major-Gerenal Richardson G. O. C., Poona inspected Kirkee arsenal and the ammunition factory this morning.

The Right Hon. Edwin Montagu, former Secretary of State for India, has accepted the dedication of the forthcoming Life of Lord Reading by Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, now Postmaster-General, Hyderabad, (Deccan).—A. P.

SINDH AND CONGRESS WORK.

FULL SUPPORT TO A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR BUNDER, July 28.

The meeting of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at Sukkur, Dr. Choithram presiding. The names of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Ansari were proposed for the Congress presidentship. Mahatma Gandhi was elected. A resolution was passed appealing to all members of the Provincial Committee and all elected members of other committees to carry out the All-India Congress Committee resolution on spinning and send their yarn to the Provincial Office by the 20th of every month. Members who could not afford to purchase *Charkhas* and cotton should be supplied with these things gratis Khadi Board should be appointed in each district to organise spinning both among the elected Congress members and the general public.

Swami Gobindanand proposed and Dr. Chimendas seconded the proposition drawing the attention of all elected Congress members to All-India Congress Committee's resolution regarding the observance of five boycotts and the exclusive use of Khaddar, and requesting such members who violated the above resolution to resign their seats. The President ruled out all amendments, suggesting directly or indirectly, that actions may not be taken on the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. Sjt. Ram Mowani moved an amendment that in view of the fact that the enforcement of the above resolution of the All-India Congress committee would seriously affect Congress work in Sindh.

CHANGES IN THE RULES OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

Some amendments were then made in the rules of the Provincial Committee including one, which penalised non-submission of monthly balance sheets and Provincial and All-India quotas of the Tilak Swaraj Fund by the district committees by forfeiting the right of vote of the representatives of the defaulting committee. It was also resolved that the election of representatives on the All-India Congress Committee should in future be not by districts but all the nine seats should be thrown open to a general electorate from the whole of the Province, irrespective of the districts.

A PURSE TO MAHATMA.

A Provincial Khadi Board of five members with two ex-officio members was appointed to organise the entire Khadi work and spinning. A special appeal to the members to give to the Board full powers, including the power to incur expenditure and borrow loans from the All-India Khadi Board and organise a Khadi service. The Khaddar Board is, however, to submit a monthly report and balance sheets to the Provincial Congress Committee. It was resolved to adjourn *sine die* the holding of the Annual Provincial Conference in October next and instead, to ascertain the opinion of the province on the future programme of the Congress, by inviting opinions from the district committees in November and considering them at the Provincial meeting before the Belgaum Congress. A Committee of seven members was appointed to collect Gandhi Purse of Rs. 25,000 for presentation to Mahatma Gandhi on his forthcoming visit to Sindh.

SUCCESSFUL "INDIA DAY AT WEMBLY."

LONDON, July 29.

Lord Stevenson writing to the organisers of the India Day at Wembley says that the function has been most successful of its kind held during the Exhibition. It is only one which has filled No. 1 Conference Hall to overflowing in both morning and afternoon.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA RAINFALL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The monsoon has given little rain in the Deccan Plateau and the United Provinces but continues active elsewhere.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bangal Bihar, Orissa, Southwest Punjab, Lower Sind, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, N. W. F. Province, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occured in Assam, United Provinces, Kashmir and North-east Baluchistan.

The Chief amounts are:—Mergoi, Tavoy and Diamond Island two inches: Rangoon and Bassein one; Kyaukpyu and Akyab five; Thubri one; Cox's Bazaar and Khulna two; Calcutta one and a half; Berhampore, Nowkhali, Hazaribagh, Naya and Dumka one; Gaya three; Khasab one; Sonemarge one and half; D. I. Khan three, Harnai half; Mount Abu one and a half; Kotah three; Ajmere and Dessa two; Ahmedabad one; Dwarka half and Neemuch two.

Forecast: Increase in East of Central Provinces and United Provinces.

Official And Personal.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India accompanied by Lady Rawlinson, Major J. C. R. Gannon, Major L. M. Gibbs and Captain H. C. D. Rankin arrived at Govetnment House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

Mr. C. W. Jacob, C. S. (Punjab) has been appointed additional Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India.

Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma leaves Simla on 8th August for four days' visit to Dehra Dun and will return on 14th.

An Executive Council meeting was held at the Viceregal Lodge on the 28th instant.

The undermentioned came to the luncheon at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday:—Major-General Sir Torquhil and the Lady Elizabeth Matheson, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail.

A congratulatory meeting called by the Shrimali Brahman community was held at Rajkot to do honour to Mr. Vithaldas Girjashanker Trivedi on his being made a Rao Bahadur.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, July 29.

Manchester.—Although rain here ceased at six yesterday evening the wicket had not recovered, and there was no play in the fourth Test Match before lunch.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

LONDON, July 28.

Paris.—26 nations scored points in the national classification which system was drawn up by the French Olympic Committee. The award of medals is entirely distinct from the award of points. 27 nations have received medals. The United States obtained 45 firsts, 26 seconds and 27 thirds; Finland 14 firsts, thirteen seconds and ten thirds; France eleven firsts, fifteen seconds and ten thirds; Britain nine firsts, eleven seconds and eleven thirds; Australasia three firsts, one second and two thirds; South Africa one first, one second and one third; Canada four seconds and one third; Ireland one first; Japan one third; New Zealand one third.—Reuter.

GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, July 29.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Stewards' Cup:—

Compiler	...	...	...	1
Rathduth	...	...	...	2
Pondoland	...	...	...	3

—Reuter.

LATER.

LONDON, July 29.

24 horses started in the Stewards Cup. Compiler won by a neck. There was half length between the second and third.

Betting at the start was 9/1 against Compiler and Pondoland and 100/8 against Rath Dutch.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, July 28.

The following is the latest betting on the Stewards' Cup:—

8 to 1 against Pandarus and Cos; 10 to 1 Compiler and Weathervane (taken and offered); 100 to 8 Perhaps So Drake and Jarvie (offered); 100 to 8 Rathduth (offered) and 100 to 7 (taken); 100 to 6 Caravel (taken and offered); 100 to 6 Westmead, Zoza, Zanoni, Robert Espagne, Guardsman and Pondoland; 25 to 1 Golden Bud and Merryvale; 33 to 1 Abbey Island, Millbelle, Morestel and Soeur Anne (offered); 40 to 1 Hamlet (taken and offered); 50 to 1 Bookham Star (offered).

Murch rides Zoza. Glastonbury has been scratched.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 29.

France beat Britain in the Davis Cup —Reuter.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

G. I. P. PAREL BEAT 101. R. G. A.

The 101 R. G. A. are playing off as many games as possible prior to their leaving for Deolali and have recently lost all the four games they have played since last week. Even the G. I. P., Parel scored a two goal win over them on Tuesday night when football was of a scrappy nature. The absence of Flood and the consequent insertion of Milne at right extreme seemed to have slightly affected the gunners' attack and it was certainly blunder to remove Gingell from the position of centre half Bryne, in he only kept cool, could do a lot, but then he has no patience and that is what makes him such a bad shot. The railway-men were without their useful left winger Finnigan and in the absence of Mitchell, Lewis took the field.

The opening stages proved uninteresting and both sets of forward were responsible for aimless kicking and after twenty minutes of patchy play and the railway pivotal man Duthie headed in a good goal of a pass from the right. For the remainder of the initial period, the Gunners endeavoured to transfer play but their passing was as faulty as their shots were erratic.

The Railwaymen threatened the R. G. A. goal on resumption and Phipps had a close shot which was cleared and a second hot one from Cowton went wide. The military forwards made determined efforts to equalise and gave the railway defence a few anxious moments but the sack of cohesion in the military attack helped the Parel back to keep their citadel intact. A joee by Bacon outside the railway goal area skimmed over the cross-bar. The railway then increased their lead through Cowton. The railway forward chased a long-shot from the half line and the R. G. A. goalie ran out. The latter could just tap the ball and Hutchinson getting possession sent to Cowton who could not but score into an empty goal. Two minutes before the finish Bacon missed an excellent opportunity.

Teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Mawer; Colleeghan and Alcock, Henderson, Lewis and Shinkfield; Cowton, Fernandes Duthie, Phipps and Hutchinson.

101. R. G. A.:—James; Davis and Reaver; Griffiths Babbage and Gingell; Milne, Byrne, French Bacon and Waddle.

MUHAN BAGANS FOR THE ROVERS.

We are reliably informed that the crack Bengali XI, the Moman Bagans from Calcutta are contemplating a visit to Bombay for the Rovers Tournament. Their early dismissal from the I. F. A. Shield at Calcutta solves one difficulty and they are going to have another try for the much coveted trophy. But they are all afraid of Bombay's malaria.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1924.

THE SIMLA FIAT.

Considering the composition of the Bombay Legislative Council with its solid bloc of official and nominated members, the division on Mr. K. F. Nariman's motion for adjournment which was lost by only six votes, was significant, revealing as it did an uncompromising condemnation by non-official members of the recent fiat issued from Simla regarding the re-introduction of rejected budget grants. The President of the Council deserves to be congratulated on the spirit of independence displayed by him in summarily rejecting the special pleading of the Home Member who sought to prevent the members of the Council from giving expression to their resentment with the high-handed action of the Government of India which is a blow to what little power and prestige the Council possesses. The cynical contention of the Home Member that the new Rule would not be operative till the next budget time was amazing considering that the Government he represented had already taken advantage of the Rule and there was, as the President reminded him, no guarantee and nothing to prevent them from re-introducing other rejected grants in the October sessions.

So far as Lord Reading's latest fiat, which was the subject of discussion, is concerned, it is only the culminating achievement of a career of absolutism which has exposed the true nature of the facade of sham miscalled "Reforms" and has done more than anything else to bring into relief the utterly hypocritical attitude of the Government of India in appointing the Reforms Enquiry Committee. That Committee has been appointed to discover "the possibilities of the constitutional advance within the Act." While it has not yet begun its work Lord Reading has not only demonstrated the completeness and variety of the autocratic powers which the Government possess to sabotage the "Reforms," but has also made clear his determination to resist any claim for substantial constitutional advance. Thus Sir Maurice Hayward was right when he said that the new rule was not any new departure not contemplated by the Reforms Act. For, the Reforms did not contemplate giving any genuine powers to the legislatures whose "rights" the Executive could fetter at their sweet will. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta took it upon himself to justify the action of the Government of India by declaring that the existence of the new rule was most essential for the Transferred Departments. The statement betrays an amazing ignorance of what Ministerial responsibility means. If there is any reality in the power given to the Legislature over the Transferred Departments, the rejection of a budget grant can have only one meaning, namely, that the Minister concerned has lost the confidence of the Council and must, therefore, resign. Such ignorance of an elementary constitutional principle is inexcusable unless Mr. Mehta thinks that the Act gives no real power to the Legislature even in the Transferred Departments and, therefore, the latter must bow to every whim of the Executive. So far as the Reserved Departments are concerned, the Governor is armed with the power of certification to restore a rejected grant. The new rule presents the Government with an additional weapon to undermine what little power the legislature possesses, by methods of pressure and persuasion which the Executive with its wide patronage can adopt.

Sir Maurice Hayward's disingenuous plea that the power under the new rule is one which any self-respecting body should hasten to obtain ignores the fact that the demands for expenditure do not proceed from the legislature and that the latter has no power to reconsider, if it so wishes, its assent to a demand which it has once accepted; at any rate the plea is untenable in view of the circumstances in which the rule was issued. It was issued not because the legislature in any part of the country wanted it but to flout the legislatures themselves. Mr. Nariman compared the action taken by the Government of India while the question was *sub-judice* to that of a boxing champion who finding himself badly beaten in the first two contests retires from the arena, comes again with a dagger and stabs his opponent in the back. That the bureaucracy should have been driven to resort to such a method shows the desperate condition in which it finds itself in its struggle with the people.

BARODA IN 1922-23.

There was a time when the Baroda State was a name to conjure with. Reputed for the progressive character of its administration, its example was held up to British India as well as all the Indian States for emulation. Indian politicians and publicists proudly pointed to Baroda when demanding free and compulsory primary education in British India. Many industrial and agricultural reforms stand to the credit of the Baroda State and in giving liberal encouragement to technical arts and evincing practical sympathy with the backward and "depressed" classes its ruler was a pioneer. But to-day the State stands shorn of much of its renown and the Baroda State Administration Report for the year 1922-23 is a proof thereof. The Report is a dismal record of industrial, educational or commercial depression. While the Dewan makes a self-congratulatory statement that "educational progress continued to be a characteristic feature of our general advancement" he soon contradicts himself by saying that "the number of educational institutions and of scholars attending them, their average attendance and the number of Libraries remained the same." The Government's handling of the Kaliparaj movement and the ruthless manner in which they uppressed the "goddess" agitation are too notorious to need to be recalled in detail. Referring to the decrease under the excise revenue the Report mentions that it was due to "the movement known as Mata Movement among Kali Paraj people of Songad, Vyara and Mahuva Talukas and Vankal Tappa wherein abstention from alcohol and meat was preached. The movement is likely to cause still further losses to Abkari but so long as the propaganda was restricted to temperance in the use of liquor, Government had no intention of interfering with it. But as it gradually took a wider range and later on affected the interests of peace-loving inhabitants other than Kali Paraj, Government had to step in and issue injunctions against designing propagandists." "However, the effects of the movement", it is added, "are more likely to be felt after the close of the year under report, and Government are watching the subsequent development of this movement." It has been an open secret, since the publication, by an enterprising journal, of a confidential order of Sir Manubhai to village officers to take all effective measures to prevent school teachers and others from participating in the movement, with what zeal the Government watched the "subsequent development of the movement." Instead of encouraging the spontaneous prohibition movement which had taken root among the Kali Paraj people, the District Police, as the Report admits, helped the Government to "quell the evil effects of this superstitious movement and all efforts were made to keep the situation under proper control."

Even as regards representative institutions the Baroda State is disappointingly backward. It is a pity that the State which was the first to introduce free and compulsory primary education in India should have allowed even small States like Rajkot to steal a march over it in the matter of introduction of administrative reforms and should rest content with an antediluvian scheme of a Legislative Council of 26 members of whom only 10 are elected members and which possesses no real powers of control over the administration! The working of such beneficial enactments as the Infant Marriage Prevention Act and the Compulsory Education Act which are rightly regarded as necessary measures of social reform is an eloquent commentary on the present-day administration of the State. That both the Acts are honoured more in the breach than in the observance is evident from the fact that in the year under report out of 19,555 total marriages 6,624 were penalised marriages or, in other words, 34 percentage of the total marriages were marriages contracted below the age fixed by the State! The Compulsory Education Act met with the same fate, so much so that the recovery of fines under the Compulsory Education Act levied on recalcitrants for failure to send their children to schools and for failure to attend schools amounted during the year to Rs. 1,755,975 even when fines to the tune of Rs. 20,000 were remitted! But the most reprehensible feature of the administration is the management of the opium traffic. The Report says that the actual consumption in the year was lbs. 22,702—39 tolas against lbs. 14,805—24 tolas of the previous year, thus showing an appalling increase of one-half of the total consumption of the previous year. With amazing unconcern for the moral health of the people the Report states: "The increase in consumption can be attributed to the greater quantity of opium consumed during the year among the opium-eating population, in consequence of marriages!"

There was nothing striking in the educational progress, if progress it can be called, of the State during the year. The total number of girls receiving primary education was 61,678, showing a decrease of 251 which the Report characteristically says, "is too small to be accounted for." The State also maintained 4 Antyaj boarding houses in addition to five Dhanka Boarding Houses for boys and one for girls where lodging, boarding and clothing were provided free. If these lodging houses have proved of immense benefit to the backward people, as the Report suggests, in that they have turned out model agriculturists and teachers for their schools, it is incumbent on the State to open more such institutions in the tracts inhabited by the backward tribes. The famous Kala Bhavan founded under the guidance and supervision of its eminent Principal, the late Prof. T. K. Gajjjar, was used by 520 students in the year. Besides this there are two Industrial Schools in the district. The Government had sanctioned in the year 1920 the expansion of four primary schools into Primary Industrial Schools but, the Report says, "the scheme is held over for want of funds." It is a trifle unfair even for the Baroda Government to say that four useful institutions could not be brought into existence which on their own admission had proved "a successful experiment" for lack of Rs. 32,000 per year though the State revenue shows a balance of 10 lakhs at the end of the year. The chief achievement of the State for which the Dewan claims credit is the extirpation of bands of well-armed and well-equipped out-laws who proved a terror to the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The question we should like to ask is why the Baroda Police in co-operation with the British Indian Police could not bring to book the dacoits much earlier. The Report itself gives a thrilling account of the enterprise of the robbers who on one occasion looted the military outpost and carried away 9 guns and 1600 rounds. But all's well that ends well, and, as Sir Manubhai says, "the destruction of the gang and the capture of Babar Deva since the close of the years have set the coping stone on the splendid achievements of the Baroda State Police under its capable leader Mr. Bajirao Ghatge."

Notes of the Day.

Lord Birkenhead on the Viceroy.

Writing in the "Sunday Express" about the Viceroy, Lord Birkenhead says:

"The troubles which have beset British rule in India in the last few years are well known to most people. They are particularly well known to those who have held high office in successive Governments during the relevant period.

Lord Reading was compelled to undertake the task of giving effect to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, in which he had not been consulted, and upon which his views were and are unknown; and side by side with this work of dangerous transition he has had to combat disaffection and even treason.

This is not the moment to attempt a final estimate of his career as Viceroy", continues Lord Birkenhead, "but this much can be said and ought to be said now:—Few Viceroys, even in the long and anxious history of Anglo-Indian relations have been confronted with a period of greater difficulty and menace. The tact and diplomacy which played so great a part in his legal career and which were the sure foundation of his brilliant American success have not failed him in India. So far as the Viceroy is concerned, indeed, the voice of detraction has hardly been heard. No greater tribute could be paid to one who, in dark and perilous days has walked amid pitfalls discreetly, delicately, resolutely."

Lord Reading, we have no doubt, will greatly appreciate this "tribute", but the people of India will be particularly interested in the remarks that "Lord Reading was *compelled* to undertake the task of giving effect to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, *in which he had not been consulted, and upon which his views were and are unknown*" (our italics). If these words have any meaning, they mean this that Lord Reading is no friend of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Lord Chelmsford one of the authors of the scheme, claimed that the inauguration of the Reforms meant the doom of autocracy. Lord Reading's reign of "tact and diplomacy" culminating in his latest executive fiat has shown the hollowness of the claim.

Wanted an Explanation.

There will be universal indignation in the City, except, of course, in the land-owning circles, at the refusal of leave to Mr. Addyman by the Legislative Council to introduce his Bill to extend the period of operation of the Rent Act in respect of business premises. The knowledge of the fact that some, if not all, the members of the Government sided with those who resisted the introduction of the Bill is bound to heighten this indignation to a considerable extent. It is not yet known whether the Government as a whole had decided to oppose the measure or whether the official members were left free to oppose or remain neutral as they liked. But looking to the narrow majority by which the Bill was thrown out, the responsibility for the rejection must be laid at the door of the Government more than that of any one else, for if the Government had elected to support the introduction of the Bill or even remained neutral, the Bill would certainly have been passed by the Council. What is the meaning of the strange attitude of the Government? If it is true, as suggested by the correspondent of the "Times of India", that the Government members saved themselves the trouble of having to fight the Bill later on by voting against its very introduction, the fact is hardly creditable to these members of the Government. The public are entitled to know clearly the attitude of Government in this vital matter and an explanation is urgently called for from them as to the reasons which prompted them to oppose the Bill. The Directorate of Information, which, we have been told, exists to make known the policy of the Government on matters of public concern, and for which the Council has just voted public funds, ought to lose no time in acquainting the public with the official reasons for opposition to the introduction of Mr. Addyman's Bill—reasons regarding which the Council itself has not been taken into confidence. The vast majority of the public will be disposed to consider the official action as a gross and heartless betrayal of their vital interests.

What's in a name?

The Director, Central Bureau of Information, Government of India, who is responsible for the preparation of the pamphlet entitled "India's Parliament at Delhi"—which is a resume of the work accomplished by this "Parliament" in the Delhi session early this year—would appear to have as little predilection for spelling names of the members of this "Parliament" in a particular way as Sam Weller himself. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad figures in the pamphlet as "Sir Chamanlal Sitalvad" and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty as Mr. "Shanmukhan" Chetty, while Messrs. Chaman Lal, Dumasia and Ramachandra Rao appear both in their correct names and as "Chamman Lal", "Domasia" and "Ram Chandra Rao." Sir Sivaswami Aiyer has his proper name spelt also as "Siwaswami", and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as "Parshotamdas." Mr. Venkatapatiraju has the honour of being once called "Venkapatiraju". Just as a rose called by any other name or wrongly spelt would smell as sweet, these dignitaries of India's "Parliament" will not, we are sure, have the length of their shadows reduced or the brightness of their halos dimmed by their names being spelt in a variety of fanciful ways. Evidently the printer's devil is supreme in the office of the Directorate.

The Insurance Drain.

We are glad to note that members of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly have given notice of a motion to make it obligatory on the Government of India to place their insurances, whether of properties, stores or machinery, with such insurance Companies only as are incorporated in India. Though there are some ten Indian Companies of quite respectable standing engaged in the insurance business, having between them a total subscribed capital of nearly 17 crores and assets aggregating over two and a half crores, the bulk of the insurance effected in the country is placed with non-Indian companies. This state of things is quite undesirable since the drain of wealth which is entailed thereby is enormous. The profits of the non-Indian companies go to swell the pockets of shareholders and other investors abroad, whereas if the insurance is effected with Indian companies only the profits will remain in India and go to enrich the country. It is estimated that in fire insurance alone out of the two and a half crores of premia paid in India every year, two crores or 80 per cent. goes to the non-Indian companies. Such a drain should be effectively checked and the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, the various municipalities, local boards, city improvement trusts, port trusts and so on can help to achieve this by placing their insurances with Indian companies alone. Patriotic considerations alone should induce the Government and local and other public bodies to adopt such a policy. But even on grounds of economy, preference to Indian companies would be found to be quite justified. The Government of India, if they are truly mindful of the interests of the country, should be only too glad to accept the suggestion contained in the Swarajist resolution.

Postal Efficiency!

Evidently there is considerable improvement in the methods of the Postal Department in the City. A letter addressed to this office and posted in Bombay duly reached it within three days. The letter was posted on the evening of the 26th instant, for it bears the Girgaum Post Office mark of that evening. The letter also bears G. P. O. Postal marks of 27th July (10-30 a.m.) and 29th July (8 a.m.). It was delivered in this office yesterday.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BY P. R. LELE.

A Conference is to be held at Ahmedabad to deal with certain matters pertaining to National Education, and the "Young India" of 24th July contains an article on "The Plight of Teachers" from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi himself. That same issue contains some other articles containing information and arguments bearing on one particular problem of which National Education must form one phase *if it is to run "under the Congress aegis."* National Education has not been clearly studied from this angle of vision and all the disorganisation resulting in the pitiable plight of a few honest and sincere teachers has been caused by this failure.

What Is National Education?

What is National Education? How were the present existing institutions dealing in the so-called National Education brought into being? The second question is the more pertinent question because it is capable of some definite answer. The first question does require to be answered, but is extremely controversial. What is National Education? The expression is capable of innumerable definitions. Last May there was a Conference held in Poona concerning National Education and to my utter amazement I learnt that there were present and taking part in the discussions teachers engaged in Government and aided schools. I for myself could not understand how these gentlemen could be in a Conference concerning "National Education" in these Non-co-operation days when the National Education institutions are supposed to be intended to effect the boycott of schools and colleges conducted directly by Government or with the aid of the Government. And yet I met numerous sincere men who said I was wrong in denying these teachers their place in the Conference. My friends' attitude was only due to the uncertainty as to what "National Education" means.

This uncertainty will show the inextricable relation between the two questions I have put above. In the year 1920 the Indian National Congress ordered the students to withdraw from schools and colleges. Then the question was asked by some as to what the withdrawing students should do. Some proposed the establishment of National schools and colleges. Mahatmaji and even Mr. V. J. Patel were against any such course in the beginning. In a weak moment, as Mahatmaji admitted a year after, he gave his consent to the establishment of some such things. It was then asked what was National Education. With his disconcerting nonchalance Mahatmaji said "read the very same books as you would have read in, say, the Wilson College, but read in a different building and that is National Education." This was the basis of most of the institutions of which Mahatmaji now speaks in his article on "The Plight of Teachers." Others added their own ideas to this basis. Some said they were started only with the idea of showing that the Non-co-operators were not only destroyers, but were quite good constructors. Some even said "that is a National school which can hang Gandhi's photo and Tilak's photo and need not hang George V's photo." The words "slave mentality", "factory of clerks", "free atmosphere" were quite easy to utter. The main pervading idea of that day was "Swaraj in a year." Everything that was then done was done with the eye on this slogan. Everybody had his own dream as to what he would or could be at the end of that year which was to bring Swaraj. It was in that spirit that the National Education institutions took their birth. The main item was agitation not education. Electricity pervaded the atmosphere. The institutions were thrown forth rather like the islets that are thrown forth by an earthquake shock. No constructive organised preconceptions were the basis of these institutions.

Atmosphere Of Excitement.

This description is not true only of the National Education; it is true of the whole Non-co-operation movement. The apparent unanimity of 1921 was due to that electricity. There was a crowded programme causing an amount of excitement and giving rise to spectacular demonstrations and sensations. There was no time to consider: Congressmen were simply driven during that year. Everybody could put his own interpretation and still take part in the exciting movement quite honest-

(Continued on page 10.)

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT AHMEDABAD.

MILL BUILDING SUDDENLY COLLAPSES.

SCORES OF MEN BURIED.

26 ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

SEQUEL TO HEAVY RAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

Apparently in consequence of heavy rains a portion of the Gujarat Ginning Mill collapsed this afternoon while the employees were at work. Police and the Military and the Secretary of Labour Office and his staff immediately went to the scene, and the work of rescue was begun. Up to the present, 26 men have been sent to hospital. Ten were treated and sent to their homes and 16 have been admitted as indoor-patients, of whom three are suffering from serious injuries. Miss Ansuyabai also went to the hospital and attended the injured. It is reported that about 60 men are still beneath the debris.

BELGAUM AND A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 28.

A general meeting of the District Congress Committee was held yesterday under the Presidentship of Sjt. Ajrekar to consider the Ahmedabad resolutions of the A. I. C. C. The President in his preliminary remarks traced the history of the Congress and maintained that it has reached a stage when self-help was considered to be the best remedy to do away with the present system of Government, which has been carried not in the interests of the country. He supported the Khaddar movement as the best means of clothing the nation. In his opinion there was no cause for having two viewpoints so far as the A. I. C. C. resolutions went. He declared that the Ahmedabad resolutions were necessary for carrying out the policy as laid down by the Congress. He appealed to all who had resigned from the executive to render all help to the Congress.

Mr. Gangadharrao then explained why he resigned. Then Mr. Gokhale, a teacher in the National School, moved that the resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Ahmedabad meeting of the A. I. C. C. be adopted. This resolution was accepted by a large majority, only three voting against. Resignations were then tendered and accepted. Sjt. Ajrekar, the President, also resigned, but assured to serve the Congress to the best of his ability.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

New office-bearers were elected. Mr. Soman was elected President and Messrs. Gokhale and Thakur were elected Secretaries. It was also decided to send five volunteers at the expense of Committees to Dr. Hardikar for training as officers of the Hindustani Sewa Dal. Secretaries and members of the Reception Committee are having their informal meetings. Enthusiasm for the Congress is increasing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

AWAITING ROYAL ASSENT.

LONDON, July 28.

The Lords have formally agreed to the Commons' amendments to the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill which now only awaits royal assent.—Reuter.

CHIEF GOVT. WHIP

MR. BEN SPOOR TO RETIRE?

LONDON, July 29.

It is stated that Mr. Ben Spoor M.P. is retiring from the office of the Chief Government Whip owing to the recurring attacks of malaria.—Reuter.

MR. ANDREWS IN CHINA.

DR. TAGORE'S INFLUENCE.

Mr. Morris wires from Santiniketan:—

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes from Penang:—I cannot say how thankful I am that I went to China. I would not have liked to miss what I have seen and heard for anything in the world. I found that the poet Tagore had done more than anyone else to stem the tide of materialism and to bring back both Young China and also Young Japan to the spiritual ideal of life. The truth is that the American influence was becoming overwhelmingly strong and the greatness of the poet's visit was that it made Young China feel that there was something far greater and nobler and better. I think it was his own spiritual personality which did this and effected so much.

CABLE ITEM.

Lord and Lady Willingdon have left for the South of France until the end of September.—Reuter

SIR ARTHUR HIRTZEL

PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 29.

Sir Arthur Hirtzel has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF FLOUR

LONDON, July 29.

The biggest increase in the price of flour since the rise began in May is involved in the announcement of the London Flour-millers' Association to the effect that the price of 280 pound sack of standard grade flour has been advanced by three shillings making the price 48 shillings and six pence. This may mean a further advance in the price of bread which the Master Bakers have already intimated will be increased.—Reuter.

BUILDING WAGES DISPUTE.

LONDON, July 29.

A joint Conference of building employers and men sat for five and half hours at the Ministry of Labour yesterday in the endeavour to settle the wages dispute. Finally the Conference broke up in confusion.—Reuter.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

DR. HYDER INCLUDED IN PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

A Finance Department communique states that in view of the importance of adding to the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, an Indian with special economic qualifications, the Government of India have appointed Dr. L. K. Hyder, M.L.A., Professor of Economics, University of Aligarh, as a member of the Committee in addition to the personnel already announced.

SIMLA, July 28.

It is understood that Government of India have selected Dr. L. K. Haider to be a member of the Taxation Committee. Dr. Haider is an eminent economist and was connected with the Aligarh University for sometime. He is an elected member of the Legislative Assembly representing a Mahomedan Constituency of the United Provinces.

A FRONTIER RAIDER KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, July 28.

Report has been received that the villagers and Police in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts have been successful in killing the notorious raider Samandi and his first Lt. Khadim Hussain and in capturing alive another dangerous leader Dalatkhan Marwat. The death of Samandi will be particularly welcome to the Mianwali district as repeated efforts had been previously made on both the sides of the Indus to put an end to Samandi's operations. Two villagers were killed and a third was wounded. Mr. Perrott, Police Superintendent led Dera Ismail Khan party.

EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION

THE PERSONNEL.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons to-day at question-time Mr. Thomas announced that the Parliamentary Commission to East Africa would consist of Major Ormsby-Gore (Chairman), and Messrs. Church, Linfield and J. S. Calder of the Colonial Office and would leave Southampton on August 15th.—Reuter.

Messrs. A.R. Cornelius (United Provinces) and Akhtar Hussain (Central Provinces) who qualified at I.C.S. competitive examination held at Allahabad in January, 1924 have been selected by the Secretary of State for nomination to that service.

AMERICAN NOTE TO PERSIA.

A STIFF TONE.

THREAT OF DIPOMATIC RUPTURE.

LONDON, July 29.

Washington.—Minister Cornfield's note indicates that the United States expects Persia to meet the expenses of sending an American warship to bring home Imbrie's body and also to furnish military guards at the American Legation as long as necessary. The note adds that the continuance of diplomatic and consular representation in Persia will be dependent upon the action that the Persian Government takes to vindicate the principles of International Law. The note emphasises the seriousness with which the Washington Government views the present situation.—Reuter.

CENSURE ON GENL. DYER.

NO REVOCATION BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald replying to Sir Charles Yate stated that Government was not prepared to give time for discussion of the motion of Sir Charles Yate that His Majesty the King be petitioned to revoke the censure passed on General Dyer in 1920 in view of Mr. Justice McCardie's summing-up in the O'Dwyer case which was endorsed by eleven out of twelve jurymen.—Reuter.

TRAIN SMASH AT EDINBURGH

CASUALTIES AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS.

LONDON, July 28.

Four persons were killed and twenty-nine have been injured in a collision at Haymarket Station, Edinburgh, when a train to Port Edgar on the Firth of Forth ran into a stationary suburban train. Four carriages of the latter were telescoped.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 29.

The suburban train was detained at the platform in order to allow the train from Fife to catch the connection. A number of girls from St. Andrews were transferred to the suburban train just before the crash. Many of them are included in the casualties. The platform at Haymarket Station is situated a little beyond the mouth of the long tunnel, from which the passenger train from Waverley Station dashed. Rescue work is necessarily slow owing to telescoped carriages. The casualties chiefly include women and girls.—Reuter.

DAS'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

CORRECT VERSION OF INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 28.

In view of the possibility of a misunderstanding the following is the text of the question and answer of July 23rd:—

Col. Howard Bury asked whether Mr. Das had applied for a passport to come to Great Britain, whether it had been granted, whether the proposed visit was on official business.

Mr. Richards replied, I have no official information on this subject.

Col. Howard Bury then asked if Lord Olivier had not written another letter on the subject or was this proposed visit due to a telegram from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster the other day to Mr. Das, in which he said that the present time was a very suitable time from the Swarajist viewpoint for Mr. Das to come over.

Mr. Richards: As I said I have no information.

The correction shows that the message on this subject issued on 24th July should have read "owing to the telegram Col. Wedgwood had sent to Mr. Das", instead of "Lord Parmoor had sent."—Reuter.

BRAZILLIAN REVOLT.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

LONDON, July 28.

New York.—The Cable Company has received a message from an authentic source stating that the revolutionary outbreak in Sao Paulo is concluded by a Government victory. The message adds the conditions in Sao Paulo are rapidly becoming normal.

CARE OF FOREIGNERS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Parmoor stated that foreign representatives in Brazil were jointly addressing the President regarding the care of foreigners living in Sao Paulo and the responsibility of the Brazillian Government for their lives and property. He declared that H. M. S. "Curlew" was proceeding to Sao Paulo from Trinidad.—Reuter.

Washington.—The Brazilian Embassy announces that the revolutionaries have withdrawn from Sao Paulo which has been occupied by the Federal troops.—Reuter.

Rio de Janeiro.—A communique, while confirming the rebel evacuation of Sao Paulo, says that the Federal troops have begun energetic pursuit. They have already occupied a majority of pounds to which the rebels were retreating.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

POLL TAX IN KENYA.

REFUSAL TO PAY.

LEADING INDIAN MERCHANT SENTENCED.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Nairobi, wires under date 28th July:—

Mr. Husseinbhai Suleman Virjee, a prominent Indian merchant, President of the Second Congress and last year's official delegate to the Colonial Office, four goldsmiths and one Indian broker have been committed to gaol for six weeks for not paying poll tax as a protest against the Kenya White Paper.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

NO AGREEMENT ON ANYTHING.

LONDON, July 28.

The Plenary Conference sat for 1½ hours this afternoon. It is understood that it was decided to refer the question of inviting German representatives to the heads of the five Allied Delegations.

There was a certain amount of disagreement over the Report of the first Committee on the question of German default. It was decided to call a further meeting of the Committee on Wednesday morning.

Reuter learns that the Germans will be invited to the Conference immediately after inter-Allied agreement has been reached. The Reparations Commission will be invited to participate in the deliberations in London.—Reuter.

THE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE.

A Conference communique confirms the earlier messages. It anticipates that the heads of the Delegations will invite German representatives on July 31st or August 1st. It emphasises that the Conference does not intend to force anything on the latter. The documents prepared will only serve as a basis for discussion.

Sir Joseph Cook acted as member of the British Empire Delegation. The Conference adopted the important report of M. Fromageot and Sir Cecil Hurst, French and British juriste, on the procedure necessary for an agreement with Germany, by which the Dawes plan might be put into operation without running counter to the Treaty of Versailles, which at present does not provide for some of the proposed measures.

The communique states that the First Committee is still at work. The report of the Second Committee as regards the fiscal and economic unity of Germany was presented and accepted. The Third Committee expects to complete the report very shortly.—Reuter.

A meeting of the British Empire Delegation to the Inter-Allied Conference was held following the Conference of the heads of Allied Delegations in preparation for this afternoon's Plenary Session. It is understood that the position has undergone no material change since Friday. There is no official cognisance of any solution of the question of Bankers' security having come within sight, while the position of the question of railways in the occupied territory remains the same.—Reuter.

PROPOSED LOAN TO GERMANY

A PROTEST TO PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 30

The National Union of Manufacturers has petitioned to the Parliament protesting against the proposed loan to Germany expressing the opinion that if the scheme is adopted German manufactures will be imported into Britain in increasing quantities at lower prices than those at which British goods can be produced, which will be bad for British industries and workers. The petition adds:—There will be increased German competition in the Dominions and Colonies and India which now enjoys Self-Government and has announced her intention of buying in the cheapest market. Hence British goods will be displaced by German.—Reuter.

"NEW TONE IN FRENCH PRESS."

LONDON, July 29.

There is a new tone in the French press to-day in consequence of the despatches from French correspondents in London stating that negotiations are about to begin with regard to the evacuation of the Ruhr and suggesting the likelihood of a satisfactory result if France is adequately compensated from the economic point of view. "Ere Nouvelle" says that by giving a striking proof of her loyalty and evacuating the Ruhr, France would be entitled to ask the Allies to make a sacrifice as regards War Debts, guarantees and security.—Reuter.

THE CALL OF SUFFERING.

PITEOUS CRY FOR RELIEF.

THE COLEROON RISING STILL.

GOVT'S INDIFFERENCE CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 28.

Water in the Cauvery at Erode has subsided by one foot from 37 feet to 36 feet. Both Madras-Mettupalayam mail and Mettupalayam-Madras Mail crossed the bridge safely this morning. Trains have been permitted to run on the Cauvery bridge at the speed of five miles an hour in daylight. Booking of passengers and parcels is being allowed. It is hoped that all restrictions in booking will be removed before the lapse of 48 hours.

Regarding the floods at Bangalore it is stated that out of 32,000 horse power of electricity normally generated from the Cauvery falls only 6,000 is now available, which means a daily loss of about Rs. 10,000 to the Mysore State.

ALL-INDIA RELIEF NECESSARY.

The havoc wrought by the floods in the Madras Presidency has made the entire press in Madras unanimously appeal for funds to organise immediate and extensive relief to the sufferers.

The "Madras Mail" advocating the need of urgent relief in the course of its leading article says:—"The task of relief is one far beyond the local resources. Outside help is urgently needed, if famine and starvation are not to be added to the horrors caused by the floods. In this work of relieving the distress All-India should play a part."

The "Hindu" takes the Government to task for what it calls their apathy and silence towards the situation created by the floods. It says "Government's errors of omission ought not to blind the public to its own duty in the matter" and expresses a hope that the response to the appeal for funds from the public will be generous and hearty.

The "Swarajya" criticises the Government for their indifference and says "Relief would be necessary on a scale which has so far been unknown in the Presidency."

"New India" says "Public help there must be but we must remember that it is the richest tracts in the province that are worst sufferers. The responsibility of the Government is therefore particularly great."

"Justice" says "From all the accounts the position is one of intense gloom and anxiety calling for urgent measures of relief to the people in the affected areas." It expresses regret that the Government has not so far moved in the matter.

The "Swadeshmitram" in appealing for funds says "Government claims half the net produce of agricultural lands. The lives of those who raise the crops which replenish their coffers are in danger."

Mr. T. V. Sheshagiri Iyer has sent to-day a requisition to the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken to organise relief.

Mr. Shreenivas Iyengar appeals to the Congressmen to forthwith organise measures of relief in several localities. The appeal expresses the desire that the Working Committee of the Congress should treat this as an All-India matter and mentions the case of Malabar and South Canara as calling for special attention in the matter of relief.

Swami Sarvanand, President of the Ramkrishna Math, Madras, urges the necessity of immediate relief and appeals for public funds in the course of an account which he has sent to the press of the work already done by a batch of missionaries sent by him to the flood affected areas of Trichinoploy and Bhavani.

COLEROON RISING STILL.

MADRAS, July 28.

The river Coleroon is rising still. There is an increase of floods in Tanjore area. The river Arsalar is also rising and the Municipal authorities of Kumbhakonam have directed the people to be watchful and to be on the alert for evacuation. Arsalar bridge at Sakkotai has cracked and is in danger.

In contrast to these floods it is reported that there is scarcity of water in Semmanarcoil side, six miles east of Mayavaram where the crops are said to be in a precarious condition. It is understood that steps are being taken by Government to utilise the the service of sappers for erecting temporary bridges and restoring communication in flood-affected areas and the military are requisitioned to lend the services of the sappers.

Arrangements have been made by the S. I. Railway to run trains betweeen Palghat and Madras.

FLOODS IN MYSORE.

It is reported that floods in all the rivers in Mysore are falling beyond the breach of channels. No further damage has been reported. Nine boats with crews have been sent from Negapatam by a special train on an urgent requisition by the Railway District Engineer to Anatandavapuram for rescue work in flooded areas and the railway ferry steamer "Curzon" has arived at Negapatam to start with mails and passengers to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the Collector of Malabar has applied to Government for a grant of Rs. 25,000 to be utilised immediately for relief work. The directors of the Co-operative House Building Societies, Calicut branch, have decided to earmark Rs. 25,000 to give small loans to sufferers in flood areas to repair or to reconstruct their houses. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Relief Committee organised for the purpose of affording relief to he sufferers in the flooded areas of Travancore.

BANGALORE, July 28.

DAMAGE TO HARIHAR TOWN.

A reliable telegram dated Harihar the 27th states:—"Heaviest flood on record. Two spans of Tungabhadra Bridge were washed away on 26th evening and water rushed into Harihar town and damaged 200 houses badly. No loss of life anywhere owing to timely precautions. Population moved up to safer localities."

Harihar is the last station and the last town within the Mysore limits on the Bombay frontier. The river is the boundary between Mysore and Bombay and the bridge referred to is an important one on the main line of communication with Bombay.

FLOOD SUBSIDING.

Reports from other places are reassuring, the flood having gradually subsided in most places. The latest communique of the Mysore Government states that the special officer at Krishnarajasagara, and the Chief Electrical Engineer report that the floods in all rivers in the Mysore district are falling and the over-flow at Krishnarajasagara dam which had reached a maximum of 18.40 feet this morning has gone down to 18 feet this evening.

A Mysore Government Press Note says:—Owing to the heavy floods in the Cauvery, Kapini, Hemavati, Tunga and Bhadra rivers due to heavy rainfall in the Ghats and in the hill districts, orders have issued placing at the disposal of each of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts a sum of Rs 1,000 for affording relief to the people who have suffered in the floods. An imprest of Rs. 2,500 has also been placed at the disposal of each of the Executive Engineers of these districts for attending to emergent and immediate repairs to roads and bridges. A further sum of Rs. 3,000 has been placed at the disposal of each of these Deputy Commissioners for being advanced to affected persons as loans.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 29.

Reports from the affected districts indicate that the floods are subsiding everywhere. The Kannambadi discharge has fallen from 18 ft. to 8 ft. and the electric supply to the mills has been resumed.

Dewan, Mr. I. R. Bannerjee, proceeds on a tour to the affected parts on Wednesday. Government have ordered free supply of timber from forests to those rendered homeless and Government relief parties with food are visiting the affected areas. The Wellesly Bridge at Seringpatam on the Bangalore-Ooty Road is still not fit for traffic.

It is reported that Sivasamudram Bridge has been completely washed away.

MYSORE GOVT. NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 28.

Consequent on floods in the Cauvery head works of the Cauvery power transmission line at Sivasamudram have been damaged and electric energy to Kolar gold fields has failed to a considerable extent resulting in the stoppage of the most important machinery. A note issued by the Mysore Government states that special officers report that the floods in all rivers in Mysore district are falling. The overflow in the Krishna Rajasangra Dam which had reached the maximum of 18.40 feet this morning has gone down to 18 feet.

DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

Seth Yakub Hussain has sent the following telegram to M. Shaukat Ali, President of the Central Khilafat Committee:—"Flood has further aggravated the situation in the rebellion area of Malabar which was already bad and distressful. The Secretary of the Moplah Amelioration Committee Calicut telegraphs that there are thousands of homeless and foodless. A considerable amount of funds is required for immediate relief." The Central Khilafat Committee cannot postpone collection any longer. Please ask all workers, Provincial and District Committees throughout India, Burma and Ceylon to put forth supreme efforts suspending all other work."

NOTICE OF D. T. S., PODANUR,

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, S. I. Railway, under date 29, wires:—Through running of trains on Olavakkot Shoranur section will be resumed from to-morrow, Wednesday, the 30th instant, one train each way with restricted speed.

A JAPANESE STEAMER LOST.

LONDON, July 29.

Otaru.—The North Japan Company's steamer "Taireumaru" from Otomari is reported to have been lost off Cape Notoro. 138 passengers and 54 crew have been drowned. 18 passengers and 5 crew landed in lifeboats at Notoro. The cause of the disaster is hitherto unknown.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

12520

BOMBAY COUNCIL

NEED OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS.

MR. PRADHAN'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

In to-day's session of the Legislative Council, Mr. Pradhan's resolution was defeated after prolonged discussion, but no regret need to be felt at it, as the machinery recommended by it would have only increased the complicated machinery of the District Administration without effecting any real change in the spirit of the administration. Mr. Pradhan has gone on the basis of Orthodox liberal faith that sees the divine dispensature of providence in the advent of British rule into India, and which believes Swaraj could be attained by protests, pleadings and petitions and often they fail by more petitions, protests and prayers. Government accepted with good grace two unofficial resolutions on which if they had a divided House they stood very great chance of being defeated. The first resolution was the concession to loyal Sindh Zemindars and the second was innocuous in character. Government came out in their true colours. In unbending attitude they took up in regard to motion for the release of Sjt. Diwakar and by the outrageous speech which Sir Maurice Hayward delivered in this connection. Government will hear some plain-speaking to-morrow and in view of it much need not be said now.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

On Council meeting to-day discussion was continued on Mr. R. G. Pradhan's resolution which reads:—This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that in every District a Council to be called District Advisory Council be created whose functions should be advisory which the Collector and the District Magistrate should be bound to consult in all important matters and which should be composed as follows (1) members of the Council to be partly ex-officio, partly nominated and partly elected.

The Collector, the Assistant and District Deputy Collectors, City Magistrate and all the members of the Legislative Council representing all constituencies in the District to be ex-officio members of the Council. The members to be as many as there are Talukas in the District, each Taluka being represented by one member to be elected by those who have the right of election to the Legislative Council. The Council is to have an elective majority inclusive of members of the Legislative Council. Few members to be nominated by the Collector in consultation with the ex-officio members to represent the minorities and backward communities in the District. In moving the resolution Mr. Pradhan said he had the high authority of the late Mr. Gokhale for the steps recommended by him. Before the Decentralisation Commission, representations were made urging the creation of an Advisory Council. The Commission while approving the principle did not recommend the creation of the Advisory Council as the Collectors as the presidents of the local bodies had opportunities of meeting the leading unofficials of the District and consulting them informally as also such other persons to whose advise he attached importance. Mr. Pradhan urged that with unofficialisation of the local bodies need for advisory bodies had become greater. He said his ideal of civilian was the Targot mentioned in Morby's recollections, but as the Targots were born and not made to order, he recommended the creation of advisory councils as a palliative. According to Mr. Pradhan the face of India would have been changed dangerously if only all or the bulk of the civilians were like the Targot. There was a gulf now between the unofficial opinion and the District officials with the result, the District Administration was ill adapted to the needs of the people.

Mr. Saptarishi moved an amendment to the resolution eleminating the presence of officials in the Advisory Council providing for the elected unofficial president and making it obligatory for the Collector to consult these bodies but not to be obliged to accept necessarily their advice.

Mr. S. S. Dev moved an amendment providing for the Council to meet at least every third month.

Mr. Adwani moved another amendment for a more popular constitution of the Advisory Councils.

Mr. Gibson, Collector, Sindh opposed the resolution as being impractical, unnecessary and wrong in principle.

Mr. G. L. Pradhan (Thana) supported the resolution as amended by Mr. Adwani.

Mr. Pratt opposed the resolution as involving a cumburous machinery.

The Hon. Finance Member, Mr. Cadell opposing the resolution said when Mr. Pradhan tried to wear the mantle of late Mr. Gokhale it would be well he also emulated his qualities. Mr. Gokhale was never vague, but always specific and he would have recognised if he lived that present conditions were a considerable advance upon those years and in view of the popularisation of local bodies no need existed for advisory councils. Mr. Gokhale wanted the Collector acting with advisory Council to be empowered to suspend revenues and to suspend Municipalities. The former would affect the revenues of the province seriously and the House would certainly not agree to the latter course. Mr. A. N. Surve opposed the motion as being impracticable.

On vote being taken all the amendments were successively defeated as also the main resolution. A division being taken on the resolution it was lost by 59 to 31 votes.

NO REVISION OF SETTLEMENT IN SIND.

Haji Abdulla Haroon next moved that the Council recommends to Government that no revision of settlement in Sindh be undertaken or enforced before the expiry of twenty years from the date of last revision.

Mr. Nurmahomed supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Revenue Member said he was in the happy position of being able to accept the resolution. They had looked at from the standpoint of justice and being satisfied of the equity of the contention accepted it readily solely on that ground. If Sindh members had supported Government they had supported the right side on its merits and Government's acceptance of the resolution was in no way a return for their support in the division lobby.

Mr. Jayakar said the Revenue Members' speech reminded him of the saying "My lady protests too much." The Swaraj Party had decided to support the resolution on its merits, whatever way Sindh members might have voted during the divisions. The House was united on this issue and if Government had not been astute enough to accept the resolution the House would have made them to do so. The Hon. Revenue Member said he did not understand Mr. Jayakar's speech. Government had joined hands with the Swarajists in cases in which justice dictated that course. He did not care to retort in reply to the insinuation that Government were rewarding the loyal support of Sindh members for he could say things equally harsh. He, however, would not do so, but would appeal for good will on both sides.

Mr. R. G. Soman next moved that "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to issue orders directing the District officers to allow the representatives of the district in several Legislaures to see or obtain certified copies of the District administration reports excepting the confidential pasts of such reports. Mr. Soman cited in support of his resolution an instance in which though the president, Satara Local Board and speaker were summoned to give evidence before the Excise Committee and for that purpose applied for certain information their requests were refused. Amendments by Mr. Saptarishi and Mr. Shivdasani were ruled out of order as being beyond the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Surve, Bombay moved an amendment restricting the scope of the resolution to members of the Bombay Council. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said Government would accept the resolution with an addition after obtaining the sanction of the Government as the district reports cannot be made available to members until they had been passed by Government after perusal. The mover accepting the suggestion the resolution was passed as amended, Mr. Surve having withdrawn his resolution in view of Government's declaration.

SJT. R. D. DIVAKAR'S CASE.

Mr. V N Jog, next moved "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that unexpired portion of the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 passed on Mr. R. D. Divakar of Dharwar on 12th November 1923, under Sections 124A and 153 for having printed the Kanarese booklet called "Deshi Dundrmi" be remitted and said Mr. Divakar be released. In moving the resolution Mr. Jog gave an account of the career of Mr. Divakar and prosecution and persecutions he had undergone in the service if country.

Mr. Jog after giving details said the conviction was wrong in principle and law and the sentence was severe.

Mr. Bhopatkar supporting the resolution said, if only Mr. Divakar had not in pursuance of the curious programme of Non-co-operation abstained from defence the prosecutions case would have been smashed.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed also supported the resolution.

The Hon. Home Member opposed the motion and said on principle he protested against the attempts of Mr. Bhopatkar to convert the House into a court and argue a criminal cass on its merits. The Council was not competent as it was constituted to sit in judgment over the merits of legal issues. The Council must establish the tradition of abiding by the considered decisions of judicial tribunals. Mr. Divakar was alone to blame if he did not either defend himself or appeal against the conviction. He was sorry Mr. Divakar who seemed to be a man of education and intellectual abilities should have been so misguided as to have been swept off his feet by Non-co-operation into a career of systematic propaganda subversive of law and order. Mr. Divakar had systematically broken law and though he was only a printer he was fully aware of its contents according to prosecution evidence. Mr. Divakar was in good health and in May 1924, he was removed to the Yeravada Central Jail. His health was good and he was engaged in spinning which was commended by so many high authorities. Mr. Divakar's was not fit case for intervention of the Council.

AMENDMENT TO PORT-TRUST ACT.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

The following is Mr. M. R. Jayakar's speech delivered in the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, on the 25th July, 1924, on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1924:—

Sir,—I hink most of the difficulties, which have now arisen in connection with this Bill, would have been avoided, if the Hon. Member had given more time to this House to consider the provisions of this Bill. The Bill is not on the agenda and we had no notice that it was coming this afternoon. The Port Trust is not a subject with which the ordinary citizen is acquainted. It is a close Corporation to which a few Indian members have been admitted very recently. But so far as the public is concerned, there is more or less complete ignorance about the working of the Port Trust Act. Under these circumstances we relied upon the speech of the Hon. the Mover as throwing light on this question. The statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill is unfortunately so worded, that it gives no clear idea of the real point involved in this Bill. and the Hon. Mover made the confusion worse confounded by repeating, nearly three times in the course of his short speech the idea that the Bill was intended to confer larger powers on the Governor-in-Council That statement, in itself, even without a repetition, would be enough to put any Member on his guard as to the merits of the Bill, but when repeated more than once, it had, on many of us, a disastrous effect.

PURPOSE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Member for Bombay (South) has been severely attacked for his so-called suspicion of Government. I am sorry, Sir, that the Government accuse the Hon. Member of suspicion. Frankly speaking, we are here to voice the suspicion of the people and if we are guilty of suspicion, we merely reciprocate, in this connection, the attitude of Government. Are Government free from suspicion and distrust of the popular cause? How many people in public life, good and great as they were in their time, were the objects and victims of Government suspicion up to their dying day? It is no use decrying suspicion in this House. The whole methods of opposition to Government in an country is based on suspicion and distrust. It must be more so in a country like India. My Hon. friend, the General Member, does not know how busy I am every morning studying carefully the provisions of the Bills put before the House, my sole anxiety being that nothing should escape my vigilance and scrutiny, calculated to impair popular rights or the advance of the country. The Government want the opposition to drop its attitude of suspicion. Let them begin by adopting a more trustful, confiding and generous attitude towards us, and we shall reciprocate with the greatest pleasure. To talk of "suspicion" in a House like this is to misunderstand the conditions under which we are working at present. We are frankly suspicious of the intentions of the Executive Government and to voice our suspicion in a regular and disciplined manner is the very purpose of our existence here.

SUPPORT TO THE BILL.

Now, however, that the merits of the Bill have been made clear by the Hon. Member, Mr. Lalji Naranji, and the Hon. the Finance Member, I do not think there need be any opposition to this measure. Still, I should like to ask my friend, the Hon. the General Member, three points. As far as I understand, this measure is to give powers to the Governor-in-Council to approve of certain appointments made by the Port Trust and thereby to redress any injustice and readjust any inequalities, which the Port Trust may be guilty of; that certain appointments have already been created and are in existence, which we cannot in this House now touch and which are not included in the present Section of the Act; that certain other appointments, which at one time existed, but do not any more exist, are going to be deleted from the Section as it stands and that the ultimate effect of the amendment will be to give the Governor-in-Council powers to restore and remedy any injustice which the Trustees of the Bombay Port may be guilty of. I understand, further, that as at present constituted, the Board of Trustees have Indians in a minority. If so, personally, I think it is better that, while the Indians are in a minority on the Port Trust, that some independent persons like the Governor-in-Council should have some power of redressing any injustice, which the Port Trust might be guilty of. My Hon. friend, Mr. Lalji Naranji, has cited one instance of such injustice recently perpetrated by the Port Trust, which makes it clear that but for the curative power reposed in the hands of the Governor-in-Council, the injustice might have gone on unredressed. Under these circumstances, we ought not to raise any difficulties to the passing of this Bill, and I hope that this House will allow the Bill to get through.

THE "MAHARASTRA" CASE

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 29

Resuming the arguments for the Editor of the "Maharastra" in the defamation case brought by Rao Saheb Nimbalkar Tahsildar and Magistrate, Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister said that crowding of second class by third class passenger was a thing invented by the complainant the fact being that he himself was inviting third class passengers to occupy second class compartments to justify putting his wife and children in the first class. The complainant and his witnesses studiously suppressed his quarrel with the guard at Bharatwada, but the complainant himself in his cross-examination had to admit the quarrel when confronted with his application to the District Traffic Manager and the statement of the Bharatwada Station Master. Mr. Abhyankar further said that in his cross-examination the complainant sometimes gave evasive replies and sometimes conveniently forgot things to suit his witnesses who had previously contradicted one another. The complainant first tried to threaten the guard with his magisterial authority and also with a report to the District Traffic Manager. When he failed, he agreed to pay the excess fare and penalty at the destination station, but ultimately he tried to get out of his promise there and even threw out his luggage to avoid payment on that account and subsequently made a false report against the guard to the District Traffic Manager. The complainant examined his last witness on the date on which the criminal case against the witnesses great benefactor was pending in the complainants court. This witness in his deposition denied even the contents of the document admitted to be signed by him and made over to the guard. The guard and the station master had no reason to depose falsely and supported all the facts in the publication of the accused and the station master had even reported to the District Traffic Manager the incident published by the accused the very next day after the occurrence and long before publication in the newspaper.

Mr. Pradhan, pleader for the complainant will argue his case to-morrow.

ALLIANCE BANK CASE

WAS THERE MISFEASANCE?

COURT ORDERS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment on the application made on behalf of the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., for certain directions with regard to the matters set out in the petition filed.

The judgment states, this application has arisen under the following circumstances. On the 27th April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., suspended payment. On the 9th May 1923 the petitioners were appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the said bank. At a meeting of creditors of the bank held on the 1st June 1923, under Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, a committee of investigation was appointed. By an order made on 25th February 1924, the petitioners were directed to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Bank on 6th June 1924, and after examining and coordinating reports of the committee, and of the provisional liquidator in England, to take counsel's opinion for the purpose of being advised as to the course to be pursued. The meeting of the creditors and shareholders was, by a further order, postponed to a date not later than the 18th August 1924, and it is stated that the meeting has been convened by he petitioners for the 13th August 1924. The petitioners ask for direction with regard to the liability, if any, of the directors and auditors of the Bank who were concerned with the payment of the dividend on preference shares in 1921, and payment of dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares authorised at the general meeting of the shareholders held on the 30th August 1921.

The dividends and bonus which were paid to the shareholders were as follows:—Preference dividend for the half year ending with the 30th June 1921, and ordinary dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares for the half year ending with the 30th June 1921 amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 was paid on the 31st August 1921.

The liquidators have been engaged since the date of their appointment in investigating into the circumstances which led to the failure of the Bank and have submitted a very full report dated the 25th June 1924. In that report they have traced the history of the Bank from the time when the policy of association with the firm of Messrs. Boulton Bros and Co. was first adopted, and they have come to the conclusion that it was the impossibility of reconciling this policy with the legitimate banking business that had caused the destruction of the stable foundations of the Bank's prosperity and brought about its ultimate ruin. Transactions following the said policy of association with the firm of Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. were of very great complexity and that fact accounts for the time taken by the Liquidators in submitting their investigation report.

It appears that in February 1914 it was reported that in spite of much trouble in financial circles, and the failure of many Banks, the Alliance Bank had steered clear of the complications and had not, in any way, been seriously affected.

ASSOCIATION WITH BOULTON BROTHERS & CO.

About this time Sir James Walker, the Chairman, and Sir Arthur Ker, the Manager, met Mr. R. G. H. Boulton, the senior partner of Messrs. Boulton Bros. & Co. who had been introduced to the Manager of the Bank by Sir Louis Dane, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and discussed with Mr. Boulton his proposals to join hands with the Alliance Bank of Simla. Mr. Boulton's proposals were accepted by the directors with the result that arrangements were made for a new capital issue and shares were allotted to nominee of Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co.

A COLOSSAL DRAIN.

The liquidators who have traced the subsequent events and transactions with great lucidity have shown in their report that far from being a benefit and support to the Alliance Bank the connection with Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. proved to be a colossal drain on the Bank's resources and its eventual ruin. It is not necessary for me to recapitulate herein in detail the circumstances to which attention is drawn both by the liquidators and by the committee of investigation, for, they are set out fully in paragraphs 2 and 13 of the liquidators' report and in pages 17 to 33 of the report of the committee of investigation. Large sums of money were advanced to Messrs. Boulton Bros. from 1914 to 1921. In February 1921 the Directors' wired discussing as to whether or not in the events that happened the Bank should take over the business of Messrs. Boulton Bros. or otherwise assist the said firm the alternative of being to allow the firm to close its doors—a circumstance which was bound to react seriously upon the fortunes of the Bank.

The draft balance sheet of the Bank for June 1921 was considered at a meeting of the directors held on August 3, 1921 when the affairs of Messrs. Boulton Bros. were again discussed. The business of Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co., that is its banking business, had been already acquired and it was resolved that £300,000 of liabilities should be treated as actually secured and that the goodwill of the firm of Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. which was about to close its doors should be valued at £200,000 consisting of £66,377 in London Rs. 9,82,574 net in Simla and Rs. 11,86,664 in the Banyan Trust Ltd. The property account was written up by Rs. 1,400,000 which amount was credited to the suspense interest account.

HIDDEN FROM SHAREHOLDERS.

The liquidators observed that in the finally published balance sheet of June 30, 1921, and in the directors' report no reference was made to the sale of Delhi properties of the Bank and to the writing up of the property account, with the result that the same having been carried to the contingency account and suspense interests account losses to the extent of over Rs. 24,00,000 were hidden from the shareholders and that the balance sheet did not comply with section 132 and form F. of the Indian Companies Act 1913. The liquidators further observe as follows:—In the balance sheet and accounts issued to the shareholders, no reference was made to the item goodwill and we found that it was included under the head loans, cash credits and demand advances. We think that the directors and auditors were wrong in signing the balance sheet as drawn up and that it did not disclose the true position of the Bank on that day as provided for in Section 182 of the Indian Companies Act 1913.

In paragraph 17 of the report the Liquidators point out in the language of studied moderation the manipulations arrived at for the purpose of showing a fictitious surplus of Rs. 26,00,000 in the balance sheet up to June 1921 and how, as a matter of fact, there was no surplus on 20th of June 1921 from which dividends could be met.

NO SURPLUS PROFITS.

As a matter of fact, however, dividends on the preference and ordinary shares were declared in August 1921 amounting to Rs. 5,11,737-7-0 and therefore the contention may be advanced that the dividends in question were paid out of the capital. Early in 1922 the directors, having regard to the position of the Bank, decided to take the Government of India into their confidence and it is said that on the 11th April 1922 two of the directors interviewed the Finance Member of the Government of India. At a meeting held on the 27th July 1922 at Simla Mr. Macfadyen, Acting General Manager of the Bank, reported to the directors that he had received an intimation that the Government of India were prepared to give their approval to a proposed arrangement with the Imperial Bank of India suzject to the following considerations:—

(A) That Sir David Yule be immediately elected a Director and Chairman of the Board of the Bank, (B) That this appointment be immediately communicated to the press. (C) That the future headquarters of the Bank be situated in Calcutta and that the Board of Directors be composed of businessmen selected on approval by the Chairman. Sir David accepted the Board's invitation and joined the Board. Sir David Yule dealt in a speech at the annual meeting of the Bank with the cash position of the Bank stating that it was 4½ crores. It was not stated how this cash balance was arrived at but it is alleged that one million pounds sterling in security were transferred from Simla to London and a loan was raised from Barclays Bank and the London County and Westminster Bank against these securities, thus increasing the cash balance. The position in respect to reserves and shortfall on investments and debts upto 30th June 1922 is set out very clearly by the liquidators in their report and the conclusion they have arrived at is that there were no surplus profits out of which dividends on preference and ordinary shares for the half year ending 31st December 1921 amounting to Rs. 4,07,039-1-0 and a dividend on the preference shares for the half year ending on 30th June 1922 amounting to Rs. 1,62,293-13-0 could be met and that consequently they were paid out of the capital.

In paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Report of the Liquidators is to be found the history of the transactions of the Bank in respect of shares in the group companies promoted by the firm of Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. The liquidators point out that most of the shares in the said companies at the present time have no marketable value and the Trust of India and the Development (Corporation of India are already in liquidation.

DIRECTION OF COURT.

The reports of the liquidators and of the Committee of Investigation were placed before the learned Advocate-General and four other learned counsel and their opinion has been placed before me. The liquidators now desire directions of this Court as to whether proceedings against the Directors of the Bank and Auditors who were concerned should be instituted in allowing dividends etc. to be paid out of capital and if so whether such proceedings should be by way of misfeasance summons under section 235 of the Indian Companies Act or by suit. The present application is made under the provisions of Section 215 of the Indian Companies Act which corresponds to Section 193 of the English Companies Act and which provides the liquidators in a voluntary winding up with means of access to Court whenever any question arises in the course of voluntary winding up, just in the same way as when any question arises in the case of a compulsory winding up or under supervision. In fact in several cases the Court has discountenanced any distinction between jurisdiction in a voluntary winding up and in a winding up under a compulsory order or under supervision. I think the Liquidators have been well advised in applying to the Court for directions in this case because having regard to the opinion of the learned counsel the Liquidators were entitled to come to Court and to fortify themselves by the opinion of the Court. I have very anxiously considered what steps should be taken having regard to the disclosures made in the two reports to which I have referred. It would not become me at this stage to go further beyond referring to the salient points in the two reports in the way in which I have done. All that I have to do is to ask myself whether on the materials before me a *prima facie* case has been made out against the Directors and auditors who are concerned and whether investigation in a Court of law should not follow. In my opinion the answer to the question must on the facts brought to my notice be to the effect, that the matter referred to above should be investigated by and in a Court of Law. It follows therefore that the liquidators ought to take immediate proceedings under section 235 of the Indian Companies Act against the Directors and Auditors concerned. The costs of this application that is of the Liquidators and of the Committee of Investigation will be paid by the Liquidators out of the assets in their hands as between Attorney and client, including fees to Counsel.

LYTTON IN SIMLA.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The meetings of the Viceroy's Executive Council are generally held on Fridays but Lord Reading held a special meeting of his Cabinet to-day. The reason is obvious. It was to consider the political situation in Bengal brought about by the Swarajists. Lord Lytton who arrived here on Saturday is staying at the Viceregal Lodge.

It is not difficult to guess what could have been the subjects which must have been discussed at the Viceroy's Cabinet meeting but what exactly transpired at the Viceregal Lodge cannot be understood. But there is no denying the fact that the meeting was prolonged and if rules forbid the presence of Lord Lytton at the meeting his views were probably embodied in a note which formed the main topic for discussion. In any case the meeting was important and upon the decisions arrived there would depend the immediate future of the Reforms in Bengal. Lord Lytton leaves Simla, I understand, on Wednesday and from the way he sets about his work in Calcutta will be judged the nature of his negotioation with the Viceroy.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

While the future of the Reforms in Bengal is thus a matter of doubt and speculation, the future of the Reforms in the country as a whole will be known from the enlarged Muddiman Committee. This Committee which meets here on Monday next is expected to give to the world an inkling of its mind by the nature of its enquiries. Whether its operations will be within closed doors or open to public gaze will be decided by the Committee but it is hoped that public men like Mr. Chintamani, Sir P. C. Mitter will not allow their evidence to be recorded to the satisfaction of the official public alone. But these are not the only two persons to tender their opinions. I understand the two ex-Ministers of the Central Provinces have also agreed to offer their views before the Committee and have already sent in their memoranda. These two ex-Ministers will, it is feared, offer their views not so much against the defects in the reforms machinery as against the Swarajists who have practicaly defeated them. I understand that if the labours of the Committee do not come to a close by the end of August its operations will be continued about the middle of October.

NEXT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

The session of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State which meets on 3rd September will, I understand, be very heavy, what with the Lee Commission's report as seen after the Lord's debate and Justice MacCardie's judgment in O'Dwyer suit. The session promises to be very lively, while the Swarajists are slowly sending bills and resolutions in furtherance of their object to turn the Belgaum Congress to their view of thinking. Already, I hear, there are no less than twelve non-officials bills, the latest being one by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas for reversion to the old ratio of Rs. 15 to pound sterling, instead of the present purely artificial and nominal figure of ten. While a good deal will be heard in the Lower House on these and several other matters, the Council of State cannot be expected to sit idle. It will raise the recent Bengal Ministers' salaries question and the Reforms Enquiry Committee affair in the form of interpellations. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, I understand, has given notice of a few such important interpellations. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy has given notice of a resolution on another subject. On the whole, however, a very momentous session is promised and the session I understand, will come to a close on 26th August.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

OPENING DAY'S SUBSCRIPTION 7 1/2 CRORES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Controller of the Currency notifies that the total subscriptions to the Government of India loan received on the opening day amount to about seven and a half crores of rupees.

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of Mr. Justice Kemp's judgment:—

This is a suit by the plaintiff, who during the period of the events hereinafter described was the District Magistrate and Collector of Dharwar, for damages for libel against the first defendant The Bombay Newspaper Co., and the second defendant for alleged defamatory statement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding certain disturbances which occurred on the 1st of July, 1921, at Dharwar. The first Defendant Company is registered and carries on business in Bombay as proprietor and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle", a daily newspaper printed and published in the English language in Bombay. The second Defendant was at all material times the declared printer and publisher of the newspaper in question, and has subscribed the usual declaration under Section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. It appears that prior to 1st July, 1921, the town of Dharwar was an active centre of non-co-operation and Khilafat movements, which were directed to the suppression of the liquor shops in that city and the boycott of foreign cloth. On the 20th of May, 1921, two Khilafat volunteers were prosecuted before the Mamlatdar by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Shivlingapa, under Section 392, Indian Penal Code. The volunteers had commenced to picket the liquor shops and the offence with which they were charged, was connected with interference with a customer at the shop of one Merwanji Karaka. On the first of July 1921 the accused were convicted and taken, accompanied by a crowd of their sympathisers, to jail. It is alleged that the crowd there indulged in some stone-throwing. That evening there was a meeting under the auspices of the Congress and Khilafat Committees at place which is marked on the sketch plan as opposite the Rajahansa Press. In the meantime a crowd is alleged to have collected opposite the liquor and toddy shops belonging to the Karakas. There are also shown in the plan which has been put in and marked E.X.H. The crowd numbered some three or four thousand persons and commenced an attack on the liquor shop necessitating the arrival on the shop of armed police. Eventually somewhere about 8 p.m. the police, who were under the command of Sub-Inspector Shivlingapa, fired on the crowd killing two and injuring about 40. One man was subsequently taken to the hospital where he died. At 8-30 p.m. the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived and four *panchanamas* Exhs. Z to Z4 were taken. Mr. D'Silva, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who arrived about that time and assisted in taking the *panchanamas*, and was then entrusted by the D. S. P. with the police investigation. On the 2nd of July 1921, the District Magistrate telegraphed the occurrence to Government and followed it with a written report (Exh. R.) On the 3rd of July, 1921, 14 persons were arrested. On the 4th of July, 1921, 7 more persons were arrested. Subsequently, there were further arrests. Most, if not all, of the persons arrested were active workers in the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements. On the 4th July the District Magistrate wrote to Government the letter Exh. R and on the same date the "Bombay Chronicle" published a telegram sent to it by the President of the Congress Committee, dated the 2nd July, 1921. The President's telegram to Government was published in the "Chronicle" of the 6th July, 1921. On the 7th of July, 1921, the District Magistrate wrote to Government the letter Exh. S. referring to the President's wire of the 2nd July 1921, in the "Chronicle." On the 8th of July, 1921, Government issued a Press-note. On the 10th of July, 1921, the District Magistrate wrote again to Government referring to the President's wire to Government and to a letter of the 6th of July 1921, in the "Chronicle." On the 13th of July, 1921, the President of the Congress Committee sent a further wire to the "Chronicle." The persons charged with riot were tried by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar and with two or three exceptions convicted. This conviction was confirmed by the High Court on appeal. It is only necessary to add in this connection that the accused whilst tendering long statements in their own defence before the Session's Judge called no evidence. On the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th of July, 1921, there appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" the statements which are the subject matter of this suit

The suit was filed on the 19th of February, 1922 by the District Magistrate, Mr Painter. Two other suits have been filed by the D. S. P. and Sub-Inspector Shivlingapa. The parties agreed to postpone the hearing of the 2nd and 3rd suits until my judgment in this suit had been delivered.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

A large number of issues were raised before my brother Mulla, when a commission which was issued to take evidence at Dharwar was applied for. Shortly put, I may state that the plaintiff complains that the matter contained in the articles of the 11th 12th, 13th and 18th July is defamatory, that the articles contain allegations of fact which are untrue and that, in so far as they purport to be bona-fide comments on a matter of public interest, the privilege attaching to such statements is destroyed by malice. In support of his allegation of malice his learned Counsel put in a number of articles and other publications contained in the "Bombay Chronicle" on different dates both before and after the particular articles complained of in the suit. The four articles in the suit are Exh. A, B, C, and D, respectively. The articles which are relied on as proving malice are Exh.'s A1, A2, G. CI E..... and N. They commence with Exh. F. dated the 4th July, 1921, and end with Exh. N. dated the 26th of September, 1921.

"STEREOTYPED DEFENCE."

The defence, as disclosed on the opening of the 'defendants' learned Counsel briefly is that all these articles amounted to nothing more than a demand for an independent inquiry into the firing which took place on the 1st of July 1921, and to a request that the matter of the investigation of that firing should not be left to the police. Generally, the defendants plead that the words complained of do not bear the meaning attributed to them by the plaintiff, that in so far as they are statements of facts they are true, and in so far as they are expressions of opinion, they are bona-fide comments on a matter of public interest and without malice. This is the stereotyped defence to suit of this character.

The matter complained of in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th of July, 1921, and 12th of July 1921 are both editorial articles. The matter of the 13th of July 1921 purports to be a report of a speech made by Mr. Gandhi at a meeting of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha. The matter complained of in the issue of the 18th of July 1921, by the accused in the Dharwar riot case to Government to withdraw the investigation from the D. S. P. and his subordinates.

The allegations made by the defendants against the local officials, Dharwar, who were concerned with the unfortunate occurrence of the 1st of July, 1921, are that the firing by the police on the people outside the liquor shop was unnecessary as there was no riot or disturbance and, in any event, if it were necessary, the firing far exceeded what was required to quell the disturbance. The defendants further allege that the investigation was really carried on with the assistance of Sub-Inspector Shivlingapa, who was one of the parties whose conduct required investigation; and they maintain that it was unjust and improper, where police officials themselves were the subject-matter of charges in connection with the incidents of the 1st July, 1921, that the conduct of the inquiry and the trial of the accused should be decided on the evidence obtained by a prejudiced police investigation. They further say that Mr. Painter, the District Magistrate, has since his arrival in Dharwar shown his hostility to the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements and evinced his determination to suppress them at all costs. It is only necessary to add that Mr. Painter came to Dharwar on the 27th of February, 1921, and was transferred elsewhere on the 17th of March 1922. Mr. Painter complains that he has been greatly injured in his reputation and brought into public odium by the publication of the matter complained of.

The article of the 11th of July 1921, which I consider it unnecessary to set out at length is an editorial on the Government Communique of the 8th of July 1921, and urges the appointment of an independent commission to inquire into the Dharwar affair. There is in itself nothing objectionable in that provided that the defendants do not commit themselves to any misstatement of fact defamatory of the plaintiff, and the comment on the Dharwar affair and the insistence on the appointment of an independent commission within the privilege of fair comment on a matter of public interest, and defendants are not actuated by malice. The plaintiff, however, maintains that there is a defamatory statement against him in the passage cited in paragraph 4 of the plaint that he will manipulate the evidence which will be put before the judicial inquiry. Now I will go so far as to say that a demand for an independent inquiry with a reference to the fact that there are allegations against the local Officials which call for such independent inquiry is in itself a perfectly bona-fide comment in a matter of public interest: but a distinction must be drawn between that and the case where the writer of the articles adopts the allegations which are current and puts them forward, as statements of facts. It is true that the whole article must be looked at and that no portion of it should be read without a reference to the context. Regarding it this way it appears to me clear that there is a definite allegation that if the judicial inquiry is allowed to proceed its findings will largely be based on evidence "manipulated" by the local officials, of whom the plaintiff is one.

In the ordinary sense "manipulated" would be understood as equivalent to fabricated, but I do not think the word must necessarily have that meaning and in order to see the meaning the defendants intended it to bear and how it would be understood by that portion of the public amongst whom the "Chronicle" circulates, it is necessary to look to the other articles put in as exhibits and the circumstances attending their publication. These articles may also furnish extrinsic evidence of malice. Mr. Painter was not only a local official and one against whom allegations of a grave character were said to have been made but as District Magistrate and Collector he would be the head of the local officials who were concerned in what was called "the Dharwar affair." It is to be remembered that questions have been put to Mr. Painter in cross-examination tending to show that he did take some part in the Police investigation and until the learned Counsel for the defendants in his address at the close of the case intimated that it was not suggested that the evidence to show hostility to the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements was directed to connect the plaintiff with the Police investigation, it appeared from the trend of the cross-examination that he was sought to be directly implicated in the charges of having concocted and procured false evidence.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Now the first reference to this officer exhibited in this case was published in the "Chronicle" of the 4th of July, 1921, (Ex. F) and merely recites the Government Communique of the riot. On the 6th of July 1921, appeared the telegram of the President of the District Congress Committee to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. This telegram alleges that the Government Communique of the 2nd of July is based on false and perverted information and that the firing on the crowd was pre-arranged and deliberate. It also goes on to relate an alleged interview the day before the riot between the plaintiff and two of the persons subsequently arrested in connection with the disturbance in which the former is said to have expressed his intention of seeing that the latter were sent to jail for one year. Commenting on this telegram in an editorial in which it is termed as "significant" that the District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived after the firing. The article says, in effect that in view of the charges of deliberate murder against the Sub-Inspector of Police and his subordinates and of a conspiracy between the District Magistrate and the D. S. P., to suppress the Non-co-operation movement, at all hazards, these officials should be suspended because of the result of an independent enquiry. In the face of the grave charge made in this editorial it seems to me impossible to say that the District Magistrate was not sought to be involved in the charge of manipulating evidence for the judicial inquiry which was to follow.

On the 9th of July 1921 there was published in the paper's issue of that Dak (Ex. 1.) a wire from the Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Association of Dharwar suggesting an inquiry by "the elected councillors of the Karnatic." Below this are published the Government Press note of the 8th of July 1921 and a report from a Poona Correspondent who visited the scene of the disturbances. No objection can possibly be taken to the publication of the matter in this issue which permitted what I may describe as the official version of the affair to be put before the public.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE'S VERSION.

Then, on the 11th of July 1921 appeared the article Ex. A, a report from the paper's special representative correspondent at Dharwar (Ex. A1) and an account of an interview between a representative of the paper and Mr. Painter. (Ex. A2.) Ex. A1, refers to the conflicting versions of the incident furnished by the Collector and the President of the District Congress Committee in his wire of the 5th of July 1921 to the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay which appeared in the issue of the 6th of July 1921. It reports that from further telegrams sent by the Local Congress Committee it appears that the Collector and D. S. P. were deliberately out to make trouble for the people who took an active part in Congress politics and that firing was unprovoked and absolutely unnecessary. Referring to the arrests the Reporter goes on to state that it seems they were not because there was any case against the persons arrested but because such persons were likely to prove of assistance in discrediting the barbarous and irresponsible attitude of the District authorities. Now, it is to be remembered that this is a statement of facts by a representative of the paper for whose views the defendants took full responsibility. It is not an instance of the publication of the letter from a Correspondent which is inserted in the issue in order that the public may fairly judge between the two conflicting versions of a matter of public interest and it contains a distinct allegation that it appears that the arrests were made to secure the real offenders and to prosecute those who took an active part in Congress Politics. The plaintiff is distinctly charged as being one of the persons responsible for this action. The headlines of the report bear out this view and Mr. Painter is described in Ex. A2 as having missed no opportunity since his arrival in the district showing irrepressible hatred of politicians and journalists.

In Ex. A2, it is stated as a fact that the Police are engaged at the Police Thana in obtaining false evidence by extortion and intimidaton and then comes a passage that the District Magistrate has also been seen by many people spending a considerable portion of his time at the Thana especially on the first few days when over 20 arrests were made. This certainly suggests to a reader that the plaintiff is a party to the extortion and intimidation to obtain evidence which the Police are engaging in.

In the issue of the same date is printed the article Ex. A in which the charge that the local officials will manipulate evidence appears. In the face of the statements contained in Ex. A2 it seems to me impossible to argue that the words "evidence supplied and manipulated" in Ex. A, could have been intended to mean anything else than a fabrication of false evidence or that it can be understood in any other sense by the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle": The charge against Mr. Painter is, therefore, based on an allegation of fact. This fact the plaintiff has disproved and the defendants have utterly failed to establish. On the contrary they have withdrawn it grudgingly at the last stage of the trial The defence of fair comment therefore, falls to the ground, for misstatements of fact, however, bona fide, destroy such a plea.

On the 12th of July 1921, appeared the article Ex. B. and the report dated 11th of July 1921 (Ex. G) from the special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" I will deal with the article Ex. B. later In Ex. G. the complicity of the plaintiff in the preparations for staging the plot to fire without justification on the people is sought to be supported by the information which the representative claimed to have received from an official that all officers with arms were warned to have them ready loaded for the "fateful day." The report says:—"This by itself if true throws a flood of light on the mentality of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police". No evidence has been adduced in support of any such warning and the evidence of Mr. Painter shows that he was unaware that there was going to be any riot, that he was going to fulfil another engagement when he received news of it and that he arrived on the scene after the firing was all over. Nor can the defendants take refuge in the contention that they only reported in their paper what they had heard. Firstly, there is no evidence they heard it which suggests malice, and, secondly, if the subject matter is defamatory, it is no defence to publish it and say the information comes from somebody else; see Popham v. Pickburn (158 Eng. Rep. page 730). In the editorial Ex. B. the allegation that the local officials are "manipulating" the Dharwar affair is repeated. The article says:—"The public voice proclaims them to be real criminals" and then goes on to say:—"They may or may not be that". These words clearly refer to what the public voice reports and not to the charge of manipulation. Later on, the article continues:—"That the Sub-Inspector of Police should fire upon a crowd of people without warning and without an order from a Magistrate (so far as we know) and should still be swaggering about Dharwar apparently taking a leading part in the denunciations and intimidations which are going on there, is in itself enough to condemn the District Magistrate in our opinion and to throw doubt on his impartiality" and then the writer advises Government that "This District Magistrate whose zeal against the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements has led him into a position disgraceful to the Government he represents and to the name of Englishmen, should at once be suspended with all his underlings and detained at Dharwar or elsewhere until an impartial inquiry has been held." I think these passages conclusively suggest that the District Magistrate is a party to the denunciations and intimidations that are alleged to be proceeding at Dharwar and discloses the fact that the comment is not fair and bona fide but influenced by malice on account of the District Magistrate's supposed hostility to the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. To what other purpose could the employment of such terms as "swaggering about Dharwar," "Disgraceful to the Government he represents and to the name of Englishmen." and "with all his underlings" be used but to throw discredit on the plaintiff on whose conduct the defendants contend they were seeking an impartial investigation. In my opinion this article far exceeds the limits of fair criticism and suggests malice against the plaintiff which the writer takes no pains to conceal.

CHARGE OF CALLOUSNESS.

On the 23rd of July 1921 the defendants commenting on the report of the special representative in the issue of the previous day published an editorial (Ex. C 1) charging the Sub-Inspector and Police in the most reckless and unrestrained manner with deliberately setting fire to the liquor shop to justify firing on the crowd and further charging the plaintiff with deplorable callousness in leaving the dying and dead unattended on the public road for two hours. Now these are statements of fact and so far as Mr. Painter is concerned the evidence shows that the charge of callousness is false. Mr. Painter arrived on the scene after firing and immediately did his best to secure a conveyance to take the two dead and one wounded man who was lying on the road to the hospital. That he was unable to procure a conveyance was not his fault. He asked some of the crowd to fetch tongas and a few of them moved off but did not return and it was only after considerable difficulty that a bullock *dumni* was secured to take the dead and one badly wounded man to the hospital. The plaintiff requested Dr. Kirloskar who turned up to attend to the wounded man. Now this charge against Mr. Painter was clearly without caring whether it was false or true, It seems an unjustifiable intention to inflict injury on him and a gross and unreasoning prejudice against him. The intention was to wound and vilify him. Sitting here as a jury I cannot say otherwise. Not only, therefore, is the defence of fair comment destroyed by this misstatement of fact but the defendants have acted with malice.

"LASHED INTO FURY."

In Royal Aquarium v Parkinson 1892, 1 Q.B. at page 444, Lord Esher M.R., says: "But there is a state of mind, short of deliberate falsehood, by reason of which a person may properly be held by a jury to have abused the occasion and in that sense to have spoken maliciously. If a person from anger or some other wrong motive has allowed his mind to get into such a state as to make him cast aspersions on other peoples reckless whether they are true or false, it has been held, and I think rightly held, that a jury is justified in finding that he has abused the occasion. It has been said that anger would be such a state of mind; but I think that gross and unreasoning prejudice not only with regard to particular people but with regard to a subject matter in question would have the same effect. These remarks are pertinent to the consideration of the facts of this case. The truth of the matter appears to have been that those responsible for the publication of this article had lashed themselves into such a fury over the Dharwar affair that they threw all discretion to the winds and indulged in wild and reckless allegations without caring whether they were true or false. The intention was to wound. There was no calm and dispassionate criticism of the situation. After all, there must be some limit to the criticism permissible even of a Government official.

FALSE AND UNTRUE ALLEGATION.

In the same issue of the "Chronicle" there appeared a report of a speech made by Mr. Gandhi under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. I am willing on the evidence to accept the report as an accurate report of what Mr. Gandhi said. The defence to the suit in this respect is that the report was a fair and accurate report of a public meeting. This is a statutory defence in England. It is conceded that the statute 51, 52 Vic. C. 64 S4. does not apply to British India. Nevertheless, the defendants' learned Counsel submits that it gives legislative effects to principles which the High Court here should and would apply on the ground of justice, equity and good conscience. This argument if acceded to, will justify the application of most of the English Statutory law since 1727 to India. Nor am I prepared to say having regard to the intermediate language which is so often used at public meetings in this country that the extension of the principle of the English Statute to India would be in the interests of justice, equity and good conscience. However, that is really a matter for the legislative. So far as this case is concerned the defendants are not in my opinion entitled to the protection afforded by the Statute. Nor do I think that a reference to the justice, equity and good conscience enjoined on the High Court affords the defendants any defence in the suit so far as this report is concerned. The paragraph in Mr. Gandhi's speech referring to the Dharwar atrocities distinctly suggests that Mr. Painter was guilty of having connived at the murder of innocent men and warns him that if he goes to Ahmedabad he will have to go further and murder innocent boys and girls in order to stop picketing. Now, it is no defence to say that the words of the report are that Mr. Painter was "apparently guilty of having connived at the murder of innocent men." There is no difference to my mind in saying that "A committed murder" and "it seems that A committed murder." The word "apparently" merely shows the result of the speaker's conclusion on the subject. Had the defendants any defence whatever in support of their conclusion, it is proved beyond doubt that Mr. Painter had nothing to do with the alleged preparations for staging a riot and that he had no knowledge of a riot having taken place until he received the news after it was over. Here again we have a statement which turns out to be untrue repeated carelessly and without any proper grounds for making it. It shows the unreasoning nature of these attacks on Mr. Painter and the eagerness of the defendants to pronounce judgment against him. I think this allegation is made falsely and maliciously.

(To be continued).

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 28.

A large number of non-official resolutions have been balloted for discussion at the forthcoming session of the Ppnjab Legislative Council.

The first resolution according to priority is to be moved by Mr. Rana Firozuddin Khan, Khilafatist, for the unconditional release of Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor and Proprietor of the "Zemindar", who is now undergoing imprisonment at Montgomery Jail.

Mr. Syed Muhamad Hussain then moves for withholding of the revised schedule of rates leviable on canals in the Punjab.

Mr. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad recommends the Government to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials which will suggest amendments to the Frontier Crimes Regulations as may be desirable so far as it applies to Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Sardar Randhir Singh will move for steps to be taken against daily increasing offence of corruption amongst the Government servants. Of the Government business so far as is known, there are no less than eight demands for excess grants to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ending 31st March, 1923, and about twenty demands for supplementary and additional grants will be brought forward for the Council's sanction and vote.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Khandesh Shri Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M.

4314-23—Craigie B and C, The Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd, vs Shanker Balkrishna Torney, Dabholkar and J.

4517-23—In Person, Gulamali B Safri and Co, vs Abdul Tayeb Ismailji, Unwalla P and P.

5165-23-Little and Co—A. J. Von Woolfing and another, vs D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

747-24—Chitnis K and M. George William Hudson, vs Mahomedalli Allabux, Jehangir M and S.

753-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lala, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji R and D.

789-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mahanji and Co, Ramrikdas Brijmohan, Dharamsey D and Co.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali, Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyed and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersy and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, July 30.)

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR ARGUMENT OF RULE NISI.

Disciplinary Jurisdiction. In Re. Purshotamrai T Mankad an attorney at law and Re. clause 10 of amended Letters Patent, Little and Co J B Kanga Esquire, Advocate-General Petitioner. Purshotamrai Tricumdas Mankad an attorney at Law Respondent. Wadia G and Co.

Disciplinary Jurisdiction In Re. Commission from Zanzibar Court. Ferreira and v. Javerbai widow, Petitioner. Purshotamrai Tricumdas Mankad, Respondent. Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

76-23-273-19—Vachha and Co, Pragdas Budhsein, vs Hurnandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.

18-24-4431-23—Madhavji and Co, Husein Abdul Rehman and Co, vs Lakmichand Khetsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-24-3535-21—Ardeshir H D and Co Ayub Noormahomed Durbar, vs Narandas Manordas, Edgelow G W and Co.

36-24-1399-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Manibhai and Co, vs K C Shrimanvedan Rajah, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1568-24—Tyabji D and Co, Mathuradas Bulakhidas Mohta and anr v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie B and C.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788-18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zulkhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M. Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D, Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchhodas and another, Jhavery and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takoreydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Basai and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Uenh Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisondhead and another, M B Chothia.

3096-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghanshaim Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H.

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

O S 48-24—Mulla and M, Bababhai R Agasker and others, Mothabhai B Pane, Sukhanker and G, Dabholker and J, In Person, Namu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs Doongersy Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

SUMMARY SUIT.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen nath v R C Ramley, Purnanand and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudav v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal v Ramsarup Bisani and anr, N C Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2959-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Mcherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-23—Captain and V, Hirji Punja, vs The

(Continued in Column 5.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 29.

S S Hatipara, Mode, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Kondakirk, Senteralan, Calcutta.
S S Nurmahal, Dooley, Java.
S S Barjora, Samuel, Busreh.
S S Aras, Sutherland Mahomerah.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatipara 2329 tons, Captain Mode, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nurmahal, 3380 tons, Captain E M Dooley, will sail to-day from harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain W. Samuel, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Aras:—The Shaw Wallace Company' steamer Aras, 2058 tons, Captain A Sutherland, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(TUESDAY, July 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 China 4161 London 8/8 M. M & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Soudan, 4218, Kobe 19/8 M M & Co.
6 City of Cairo 5024 K'chi 4/8 K N and Co.
7 Manora, N.F. 2/28, M M & Co.
8 Margha, London, N F, M M & Co.
8 Karoa 3667, Durban, N.F. M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
13 Silverash, 4315, Antwerp, 31/7, Graham and Co.
16 Rymeric, 3178, U S A, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York, 1/8, Volkart Bros.
2 Crostafels, 3078, Cal, 31/7, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Barjora, 1,908, P Gulf, 30/7, M M and Co
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6-8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandara 3190 N. F. N F, M M & Co.
9 Kandekere, 3650 Cal, 29/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
14 Barala, Busreh, 6-8, M M & Co.
15 Ahmedi, Busreh, N.F., S Hassam Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A F Artelli, 3781, K'chi, 31/7, L Triestino.
B City of Karachi, 3571, N.F., 31/7, K N and Co.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta 29/7, T M & Co
D & E Sumatra Maru, 4272 Kobe, 27-7-24 O S Kaisha.
F Calcutta Maru, 3188, K'chi, 31/7, N Y Kaisha.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.
M Gharinda, 3212, NF, NF, M M & Co.
N Cl Murray, 3678, NF, NF, J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delea due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 4th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canerbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macgillway (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Finlay Co.
Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels due about 2nd August, Agent rd, Ltd.
nfels due about 12th August, Agent Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

due about 9th August, Agent W & A Co.
due about 20th September, Agent W Graham Co.
la due about 9th October, Agent W raham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rt August, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E E D Sassoon and Co.
Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 5th August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 5th August, Agent V Bros.
City of Madrid due about 11th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Awa Maru due about 1st August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jevpore due abut 14th August, Agent P &O S N C.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.
Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 29.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—2000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. 100 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 6000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co.; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Permanand and Co. 120 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co. 40 bales wool raw, S Hasam and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—40 cwt gum olibanum, G Yacoobaly and Co. 209 cwt gum Arabic J Nurbheram and Co.; 2000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—2002 cwt myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co. Ld.

S S Filipo Artelli for Genoa:—25 bales Ackund cotton, R. Purshottam and Co. 220 bales cotton raw, Khimji Visram and Co. 110 bales cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Filipo Artelli for Marseilles:—2006 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Filipo Artelli for Naples:—1500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S China for London:—26 bales Goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 36 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdulla and Co.; 21 bales Goat skins tanned A Abdulla and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins tanned, A Abdulla and Co. 32 bales Goat skins tanned L Hassam; 6 bales cow hides tanned, L Hassam; 15 bales Aloe Fibre, A Durst; 1 bale tow A Durst, 2 bales Goat skins tanned, H B Ramji and Co.; 1 case woollen carpets, G Ramchand; 100 cwt. kurdee seed, A Durst; 1000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co.; 1 case, 6 boxes, cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 10 empty cylinders, Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd.; bundle woollen carpets, Coutts and Co.; case cotton curtains Pohoomal Bros; 47 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 13 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, Haji N. and Haji Eisa;

S S Silverash for Antwerp:—280 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.; 2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes J Permanand and Co. 195 bales hemp B Meyer and Co.

S S Tymeric for New York:—2000 cwt myrabollams, B Damji and Co.

—S S Homestead for New York:—160 cwt Gum olibanum, E Virji and Co. 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons; 34 packages Afghan Guts, Mackinnon M and Co. 420 cwt. gum karanja Narsi Moolji and Co. 12000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Genoa:—3500 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 35 bales cotton raw, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co. 110 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 29.

S S Heinland. Agents:—W. and A Graham and Co.:—

From Hamburg.—13 cases harmless chemicals, 8 cases Embroideries, 5 cases Wire Netting, 5 cases Woollen goods, 11 cases Iron ware, 22 cases Iron chains, 52 cases China ware, 50 cases Toys 24 cases Mirrors, 19 pieces Brass Rods, 6 bundles Brass Rods, 40 drums caustic potash, 155 bales paper, 109 casks paper waspers, 5 cases hollow glass, 148 cases Aniline colours, 8 cases Tin ware 8 cases Leafmetal, 22 cases Pick axes.

From Gothenburg:—80 bales paper, 23 bales Boards, 103 bales Newspapers, 1675 cases matches in Zinc, 300 cases Steel hinges and Hasps, 95 cases Stoves, 6 cases German silver sheets, 200 bundles steel bars 10 drums carbide of calcium 453 pieces Aspan wood stocks, 28 casks Zinc Plates, 799 kegs Nails, 105 cases Nails 105 packages Nails.

From Christiania.—55 cases Preserves, 225 cases Sulphur Matches, 6 cases Fish hooks, 3947 kegs Wrought nails, 50 bales Paper.

S S Clan Murray. Agents. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.:—

Liverpool:—466 cases cotton piece goods, 388 bales cotton piece goods, 11 bales cotton tents piece goods, 106 bales cottons, 110 cases cotton, 150 cases cotton yarn, 77 bales cotton yarn, 259 bales paper, 30 drums turpentine, 40 drums Linseed oil 8 drums chloride of zinc, 35 drums oil, 40 drums paint, 832 kegs paint, 75 bundles Nails 900 casks China clay, 27 Buffers, 25 cases Galvd. ridging, 40 kegs red lead powder, 12 bundles Galv. sheets, 1046 bundles Galv. C. Sheets, 23 cases Toilet soap, 215 cases common soap, 5 bundles common soap, 388 boxes common soap, 140 cases soap, 54 cases Tiles 9 casks Tiles, 33 cases Tin boxes, 10 cases stone jars, 111 casks Tallow, 429 bundles Flanges, 75 bales rubber Tyres, 23 rubber tyres, 553 pipes, 66 Iron Pulleys, 28 Anvils, 30 cases Whisky, 125 cases rail keys, 21 cases yarn, 12 cases Pistaws, 16 cases card clothing, 8 cases black lead powder, 8 casks Phowrahs, 177 barrels Mineral Lubricating oil, 210 cases Mineral Lubricating oil, 10 barrels Lubricating Grease, 20 kegs Lubricating Grease.

From Glasgow:—66 bales cotton piece goods, 22 cases cotton piece goods, 37 bales cotton yarn, 25 Hhds. Ale, 100 cases Beer, 127 cases Whisky, 100 kegs Paint, 40 drums, Wood Preservative, 32 drums Textile finishing malt Extract, 30 cases tip nails, 130 cases safety fuse, 5 bales paper, 83 bales old newspaper 2805 plates hard Spelter 40 bales Jute bags, 325 pipes, 1619 stoneware jars, 8 crates stoneware jars, 29 cases Sewing cotton reels, 38 cases roof work, 112 pieces roof work, 140 bundles roof work, 48 bundles expanded metal, 213 bundles tubes, 25 Tubes.

From Genoa.—32 cases Art Silk yarn, 29 cases buttons, 5 bales cotton tissues, 26 cases cottons, 18 cases cotton laces, 23 cases Tissues, 17 crates Tiles, 22 cases Horn combs 25 cases condensed milk 4 barrels Aniline Colours, 200 casks Red lead, 23 cases cotton piece goods, 75 packages cotton piece goods.

From Naples:—200 bales Almonds, 28 barrels Pumic stone, 1282 baskets Garlic, 3250 baskets Potatoes.

S S Royal Arrow:—Agents, Standard Oil Co. of New York:—

From Sabin Texas—11202 tons refined oil in bulk

S S Irmi. Agents—W and A Graham and Co.:—

From Durban:—402 tons Coal.

AHMEDABAD SANITARY CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

The local Sanitary Conference which was held here during the last three days in the Municipal Hall passed resolutions requesting Government to pay to the Ahmedabad Municipality their quota of 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of Rs. 90 lakhs to be incurred for the extension of the water works and drainage.

It was also resolved to request the Ahmedabad Municipality to expedite its town-planning and improvement schemes which had already been cultivated and which had been returned by the Government to the Municipality for its consideration. The Conference also passed a resolution that it viewed with apprehension the intention of the Government to raise the assessment on non-agricultural use of agricultural land, as such a step would result in impeding the expansion of this highly congested city.

Economic & Financial Review.

ECONOMICS OR RACIAL SPIRIT.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The question of the position of Indians in the Colonies is at present in the most critical stage. The Indian deputation is discussing with the Secretary of State for Colonies the different questions connected with the Kenya Colony in particular and East Africa in general. A Commission, most probably Royal, is shortly to be appointed, with no Indian on its personnel, to inquire into East African questions. General Smuts has gone and his place is taken by General Hertzog who is if possible more anti-Indian than his predecessor. Any one who wanted to venture with some original views in this electric atmosphere should have done so with great provision and thought lest any false step might act as a match to a gunpowder magazine. I cannot dissociated from my mind the great importance of greater India as all our countrymen in far off lands may well be called. There is always an action and interaction as between them and ourselves and anything which affects us adversely affects them also in the same manner and vice versa. It should not for a moment be supposed that just because we may choose to sit ostrich-like with regard to them and their affairs we shall be free from being troubled by them. They are a part and parcel of us and if we can isolate a hand just because there is a bad boil on it we can isolate them. I have to emphasise all this as I am obliged to criticise the words of two of our greatest persons. I was astonished to read recently that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had remarked in her interview that the most important aspect of the Indian problem in South Africa and for the matter of that in every other Colony was economic. She proceeded to add that much of the present bitterness and ill-feelings could be directly traced to economic competition and rivalry. Our main contention in the fight for our countrymen in the Colonies has that there should be no colour bar in the British Empire. It was against this that the Colonials and their friends, whether in this country or the United Kingdom argued that the opposition to the Indian emigrant were mainly of an economical nature. This special pleading gave an air of reasonableness to an opposition which rested entirely on colour and race prejudice. This argument of the opposition to Indians being of an economic nature was made much of by the Anglo-Indian Press which at least did not like to be told that there was a section of Englishmen who were moved by colour and race prejudices. No less a man than the late Mr. Gokhale speaking at the Pretoria Town Hall on the eve of his departure from South Africa made the following remarks which may be considered very pertinent now: "I must say that I am astonished at the strength and intensity of the colour prejudice that exists in this land. I had heard a good deal about it before my arrival and I was prepared for a certain measure of it. But not till I actually was in this country did I realise the full force with which it operates nor the extent to which it prevails. However the only hope of a remedy in such matters is the steady improvement of the general situation and the gradual education of the heart." During the twelve years that have elapsed since the utterance of these words by the late Mr. Gokhale it does not appear as if there was that change of heart which was referred to by him. Nor have we heard of any such legislation as may have been passed by the South African Parliament as may have been inspired by purely economic grounds and may have removed those disabilities which were primarily due to the colour or race prejudice. If the opposition rested on purely economic grounds the question would not have assumed an European vs. Asiatic character which it has throughout assumed. In that case economically backward classes of the other European nations would have been similarly excluded from the Colonies, specially after the war during which many of them fought against the Union Jack. Nothing of this sort has happened however. Australia has still prevented the Germans from going to that Colony but that was not due so much to economic causes as the feelings which were excited by the war. The recent exclusion of the Japanese from the United States was not surely merely economic. Lynching of negroes is not surely resting on economic grounds for its raison d' etre.

SQUALOR AND DIRT.

Mrs. Naidu appears to have taken our countrymen to task for their squalor and dirt. Such a plain and straight thinking and speaking is sometimes refreshing, sometimes pleasant, specially for our opponents. I remember hardly any occasion when an Englishman, of whatever radical views he may be, coming over to this country and giving a plain, straight and heart-to-heart talk with his countrymen here with regard to their behaviour towards Indians and the land they live in. Even a man like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald when he came here behaved quite according to the usual etiquette and his book written on this country does not contain any scorching criticism of his countrymen. Mr. Keir Hardie was perhaps an exception but we know what was the treatment meted out to him by an average Englishman here. Even Col. Wedgewood when he first came here and was being feted by the Presidency Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel was insulted by a gang of evening jackets and the affair would have ended seriously but for the timely intervention of an American gentleman. It was not known at the time however what attitude he would found that he was a "safe" man. The clubs and different Government Houses soon got him round. It is not meant to be implied that our leaders should follow in the footsteps of politicians of other lands with regard to concealing their feelings on certain questions. What I feel, however, is that our leaders should certainly be more discreet and consider in what light their speeches and writings will be interpreted by our opponents. Truth is a hard task mistress and there are but few gifted souls who understand her inner spirit. Mahatma Gandhi is the only one in this country perhaps who has held aloft the banner of truth without harming his country's cause in any manner. The advantage is very easily and quickly taken by the anti-Indians not only with regard to minor matters but also with regard to principles of State on the solution of which depend the life and happiness of millions of people. Both Dr Rabindranath Tagore and Mrs. Naidu have on their return to their native land castigated in severe terms the habits and manners of their countrymen abroad. Mrs. Naidu spoke very strongly even while she was in East Africa. Such a condemnation should have followed, however, after a longer and more intimate stay with them, longer and more intimate than what the poets had this time. Impressions of a peregrinating Member of Parliament are proverbially taken with a little discount if they happen to be against the established rule and conventions. It is true that you cannot get an accurate notion of the life of men and women in foreign climes if you choose to study them from your seat in the dining car or from your Hotel balcony or even from public meetings attended by thousands. Squalor and dirt are not the causes but the effects of something else and the question should be asked as to what are the causes. Indian people are from time immemorial considered as very clean in their habits and manners as cleanliness is to them not merely a rule of hygiene but also of religion. Surely our countrymen in foreign lands cannot be choosing squalor and dirt as things desirable in themselves. A sweeper living in a kerosene tin shanty on the mud flats between Grant Road and Mahalaxmi stations has not chosen this sort of dwelling as an ideal dwelling when the choice of the bungalow of the Chairman of the Port Trust, for instance, situated just behind him was offered to him. He had to accept his tin shanty because of his grinding poverty. Give a dog a bad name and hang him. This is an old proverb which applies to the conditions of our countrymen in foreign lands. Take even our own countryman who are unfortunate enough to be classed among "untouchables." We shun them as pariah dogs and then pharisaically lift up our noses at the squalor and dirt in which they live. Our countrymen in foreign lands, especially Colonies, are considered almost as untouchables and their poverty is great and it is no wonder that they are obliged to live in circumstances which make the poet visitors from their native land ashamed of them. And now let us see what is the result of exhortations of these poets. Their words are eagerly caught by opponents of the Indian cause and are being used and will be used to hamper the cause by all possible means. Thus the "Times of India" begins an article on "Misplaced Love" with the following sentence: "Press and platform campaigns worked up by excitable publicists and embittered cranks have a way of ending with the final disclosure of the facts and this is what has happened to the agitation against the white man's iniquity in Africa." It is openly said that "Mrs. Naidu and Sir Rabindranath have blown the gaff" and Mr. Andrews and others are held to be entirely discredited. This is a result which was not perhaps contemplated by the illustrious poets. Even our people are not still conscious of all the results which will follow in near future. To sum up, I fear that the agitation for Indian emigrants to the Colonies has suffered a severe set back if not an actual overthrow. The Imperialistic White planters will use words of our own leaders as a justification for building walls of separation and segregation round the helpless Indian emigrants and for hounding them out of the Colonies which they have sacrificed so much to develop. The whole story is too tragic for words.

Spinning and Education.

The constructive programme was for the first time enunciated at Bardoli and the enunciation followed by the "burying alive of Mahatmaji." The constructive programme was born half alive; Mahatmaji could have made it wholly and well alive. With Mahatmaji gone, it began to languish. Shortly afterwards the stalwarts of the A. I. C. C., the eminent lieutenants met together and allowed it to die the unperceived death merely by ignoring it and appointing the C. D. Enquiry Committee. There was, however, no formal burial of the Bardoli programme and the breathless corpse was handled on occasions. Had the Bardoli programme been worked at all, the question as to what is National Education would have secured due attention. The Bardoli programme was superseded by Council-entry and the subject of National Education was simply allowed to drift along. The Council-entry of Congressmen necessarily gave a different turn to Nation Education. The character of what passed for National Education can be partially understood from the repeated appeals of Acharya Gidwani to Bombay commercial firms to give preference jobs to graduates of the Gujerat Vidyapith and from the recent resolution of the Ahmedabad Municipality to prefer students of that Pith in their services. That character can be further understood from the dresses of a number of the professors and teachers of the Bombay institutions. (These dresses have at last received the attentions of the B. P. C. C. who have adopted Mr. Tripathi's resolution about pure Khaddar being made compulsory.) I know that in the year 1921 spinning was being done in the Bombay National College and learn that precisely as the Council controversy began to loom larger and larger, spinning was imperceptibly driven out of the College.

The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" said in December, 1923, that National Education had not yet begun. Mahatmaji says "To learn spinning and weaving is an education of first class importance at the present moment." Yet the All-India Khadi Board has to complain of the non-availability of the necessary workers for Khadi after more than three years of the existence of so-called National Education institutions. By putting forward this complaint in the columns of "Young India", Mahatmaji has only supported the proposition maintained by the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." The fact is that these four years we have simply muddled. An ordering of things ought to have been undertaken long ago, but it is no use bewailing the past. Let consideration and ordering precede undertaking. Let us know precisely what is to be understood by "National Education"—that National Education which is to be propagated *under the Congress aegis.*

(Continued from column 6.)

excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and Jodhpur; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 2.35" of rain, Indore 0.67", Surat 0.19", Ahmedabad 1.11", Deesa 2.27", Dwarka 0.52", Rajkot 0.35" and Bhavnagar-Para 0.22". Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch and Dwarka. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Central India West, north Gujarat and east Kathiawar; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.62" of rain, Saugor 0.20", Hoshangabad 0.78", Khandwa 0.18", Akola 0.10", Nagpur 0.19" and Chanda 0.65". Skies are heavily clouded and in the northwest of the division the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.22" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.12", Marmagao 0.15" and Karwar 0.37". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78.9 deg. (1 deg above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.59" of rain, Poona 0.16", Ahmednagar 0.33" and Aurangabad 0.13". Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the central parts of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was very nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Central India West Gujarat, Kathiawar and the west United Provinces, and local in Sind, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.40", Calicut 0.74", Cochin .73" and Trivandrum 0.24".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th July, 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues generally active and heavy falls have occurred locally in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab excluding the southeast, east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces and Mysore.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Mergui three; Tavoy, Akyab Bhamo, Myitkyina two; Bassein, Lashio one and a half; Maymyo one; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu five. Cox's Bazar four, Noakhali one and a half, Ranchi one; Dehra Dun one and a half; Montgomery, Multan two; Gulmarg three; Fort Sandeman one; Udaipur one; Seoni one and a half, Panchmarhi five.

TRAINER SUES OWNER.

DECREE GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose disposed of a suit brought by Mr. Fred Main, the trainer of race horses, against Mr. C. H. Collingwood, a merchant, to recover Rs. 10,170. It was stated that on October 1st, 1921, the defendant engaged the plaintiff to act as trainer of his race horses and promised to pay him for his labour and skill and all expenses in connection with his horses in Calcutta. It was also agreed that the plaintiff would have a lien on the horses trained by him. It was alleged that the defendant after disposing of three horses left Calcutta leaving one horse in charge of the plaintiff and that the horse was sold for Rs. 500. The Judge granted a decree.

Pandit Tata Surya Prakasa Rao, (Prof. Prakasa Rao), of Kalinga Astrological fame, Vizianagaram City, has been awarded the title of "Bharati Bhushan" by the 'Samscrita Bharati Parishat', Burdwan, Bengal, for his proficiency in Astrology and cognate subjects.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

ly. There was "fight" in the air: the constructive part of Non-co-operation was only in Mahatmaji's mind. Many who did not agree followed and their motive in so doing has got the best possible expression from Mahatmaji himself. At page 244 of "Young India" of 24th July he writes: "Practical wisdom consists in helping the execution of a scheme which has commended itself to the majority." If Mahatmaji can lay down this rule, it is *a fortiori* good for the party whose avowed creed is "The end justifies the means." By the end of 1921 excitement reached the highest point. In the view of men like Mr. Das "the proudest Government was humbled." In the opinion of even a Provincial Governor, "The movement was within an inch of success." At Ahmedabad the movement to start a refusal to pay taxes was expressly sanctioned. The atmosphere at Ahmedabad spoke of a nation at war. The critical character was best expressed in the appointment of one man as the "sole executive authority."

My purpose is not to write a history. It is only to show that the movement was never accepted by the Congress in the sense in which Mahatmaji meant and understood it. The excitement of fight was suddenly brought to a standstill at Bardoli where

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 29th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 29th July 1922	June 1st to 29th July 1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 22	23 72	57 50	49 45
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 20	25 55	52 98	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 08	21 89	53 99	53 66
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 18	26 17	57 73	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 28.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.595	in.
Temperature of Air	81.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.2	"
Dew Point	76.5	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	84%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0	"
Minimum " "	79.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W. WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	259	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.25	inches.
Total fall during month ..	16.20	"
Do. do. year ..	23.66	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0.06	"

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	0.27	3.18	2.42	+0.78
Rawalpindi ..	..	7.18	9.34	—2.16
Lahore ..	..	10.70	6.78	+3.92
Hissar ..	..	2.78	5.16	—2.38
Ambala ..	..	10 89	10.34	+0.55
Delhi ..	..	4 09	10.05	— 5.96
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	0.20	5.93	10.84	—4.91
Mainpuri ..	0.05	13.66	9.31	+4.35
Jhansi ..	0.15	17.96	15.00	+2.96
Cawnpore ..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad ..	..	14.57	15.91	—1.34
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	..	0.04	1.06	—1.02
Karachi ..	0.12	1.11	3.61	—2.50
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	2.08	4.75	8.34	—3.59
Jaipur ..	0.39	10.93	9.71	+1.22
Kotah ..	2.80	23.51	11.91	11.60
Mount Abu ..	1.38	20.35	24.51	—4.16
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka ..	0.52	0.82	7.75	—6.93
Veraval ..	0.04	7.79	10.95	—3.16
Rajkot ..	0.35	11.16	14.77	—3.61
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.22	5.02	10.35	—5.33
Gujrat—				
Surat ..	0.19	21.19	24.33	—3.14
Ahmedabad ..	1.11	11.78	15.03	—3.25
Deesa ..	2.27	10.30	10.58	—0.28
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	2.35	10.73	12.72	—1.99
Indore ..	0.67	11.74	15.07	—3.33
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	0.62	33.25	23.72	+9.53
Saugar ..	0.20	13.43	19.38	—5.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.78	15.88	20.40	—4.52
Khandwa ..	0.18	9.54	13.67	—4.13
Akola ..	0.16	8.10	14.18	—6.08
Amraoti ..	0.03	9.88	14.79	—4.91
Nagpur ..	0.19	14.20	21.98	—7.78
Chanda ..	0.65	16.19	22.92	—6.73
Raipur ..	0.03	9.94	22.58	12.64
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.22	23.72	41.64	17.92
Ratnagiri ..	0.12	71 86	60.32	11.54
Mormugao ..	0.15	73.52	59.18	14.34
Karwar ..	0.37	?	73.22	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	0.65	4 80	8 92	—4.12
Ahmednagar ..	0.33	5.33	8.40	—3.07
Poona ..	0.16	4.80	11.37	— 6.57
Sholapur ..	..	3.89	8.76	—4.87
Bijapur ..	0.05	0.77	5 42	—4.65
Belgaum ..	0.59	31.69	23.31	+8.38
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.13	7.95	11.56	—3.61
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.05	6.59	15 15	—8.56
Hyderabad ..	..	10.16	10.70	—0.54
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	0.40	?	72.07	?
Calicut ..	0.74	?	62.68	?
Cochin ..	0.73	?	50.22	?
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	21.35	12.81	+8.54
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	..	6.83	10.59	—3.76
Bellary ..	..	2.39	3.65	—1.26
Cuddapah ..	..	4.92	6.57	—1.65
Madras	..	9 08	5.54	+3.54
Bangalore	..	8.53	6.75	+1.78
Coimbatore	..	19.27	3.04	16.23
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.18	2.86	—2.68
Negapatam	..	0.67	3 05	—2.38

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan has had 0.27" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the area of rainfall, humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.20" of rain and Jhansi 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Agra the air is damper than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 2.08" of rain, Jaipur 0.39", Kotah 2.80", Mount Abu 1.38", Jodhpur 0.45" and Karachi 0.12". Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in

(Continued in column 5.)

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EAST AND WEST.

Japan and U. S. A.

The protest of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, against the United States Japanese Exclusion Law is temperate in phrase and sentiment, but it does not mean that the American-Japanese quarrel is settled. In fact, Baron Shidehara himself says:—"We can by no means concede that the question is closed." Doubtless both sensible Americans and sensible Japanese are anxious to find a reasonable solution, but in the meantime agitators and demogogues are at work in both countries—at the moment, perhaps, more so in Japan than in the United States, where the Presidential election and home affairs are preoccupying the people's interest. This is natural, for Japan feels itself the aggrieved party. Tearing down flags in the American Embasry grounds in Tokyo is a silly performance, and the sort of thing that sooner of later leads to more violent manifestations. "Hate everything American" is the slogan on countless posters in Japan. In most countries it does not take much to stir up mob-action; because it is not our way is no reason why we should underestimate its potency. Meanwhile, a large part of the American fleet is engaged in manoeuvres in the Pacific, and the flight of an American army aeroplane across the Continent in less than twenty-four hours may also have more than a sporting significance. It shows that air forces can quickly be mobilised on the Pacific.—"Outlook."

England and Mexico.

England's Labour Government has acted like any stupid Tory bully, and Mexico has behaved like an oversensitive small boy with the result that the diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off. The dispute arose because of the impertinence of the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Cummins, in writing letters to the Mexican Government instructing it in his code of ethics and informing it that "the constitution and the law of Mexico forbid the course taken by the Government" in turning over the landed estates of a certain Mrs. Evans to Mexican peons. Possibly he was right; we do not know the facts. Certainly Mr. Cummins's language was outrageously undiplomatic and we cannot understand Ramsay MacDonald's inability to see anything "objectionable" in it. If any diplomat used such language to the British Government his departure by the next boat would be certain. It is only because Mexico is small and weak that the unwanted Mr. Cummins has been retained in Mexico. The Obregon Government long ago informed London that he was *persona non grata*. When no action was taken it ordered him to leave. He stayed, and it adopted the unusual course of blockading the embassy; and it refused to modify its decree of expulsion as was requested. The old diplomatic banners were unfurled; both countries felt that their "national prestige" was at stake. It is disgraceful that two labour Government should set such an example of pettiness.—The New York "Nation."

South Africa.

General Smuts has lost his office and his seat and most of his party. All he appears to have left, as the final returns from the South African election come in, is a part of the old Unionist Party in the Cape and a scattering of South African Party Dutch members in the Transvaal, the Cape, and Natal. The Transvaal went against him in an astonishingly complete reversal of allegiance, and the Rand, which bitterly resented the Government's methods in putting down the "revolution" in the mines two years ago, voted almost solidly for Labor candidates. So Smuts, on a variety of local and personal issues, is gone; but what has come to take his place? A Nationalist-Labor coalition, an unstable compound of dissimilar elements, with no positive policy worth mentioning. The Nationalist gave up their chief issue—republicanism and secession—to win Labor's support; Labor will have to forget its economic hopes. They agree perhaps on one issue: keeping the colored majority in its place, and keeping that place a low one. The two parties have no economic interests in common: no international policy or attitude to the Empire to unit ethem. The result of the election is merely an expression of a variety of legitimate discontents; it leaves South Africa's future more than ever uncertain.—The New York "Nation."

U. S. Presidential Campaign.

The longest and most embittered struggle known in a party assembly for many years preceded the adoption of the Democratic platform in the New York Convention. The League of Nations difficulty was evaded by tacking in to the expression of approval a proposal for a national referendum on the entry of the United States. Over the question of the Ku Klux Klan the Convention came near to complete disaster, a heated conflict of three days in committee culminating in a dramatic resort to prayer by Mr. W. J. Bryan. When the fight was transferred to the Convention hall, a majority of one was secured for the insertion of a general plank on religious freedom as against the motion to admit into the platform a specific condemnation of the Klan. Any other result would have meant the disruption of the Democratic Party; and even as things are there is grave doubt whether the organization can survive the religious ferocity and the division between Northern and Southern Democrats consequent upon the rise of tne Ku Klux power. Many influences other than this were at work to prevent the nomination of McAdoo, who led for a long time in the interminable balloting. More than thirty ballots had to be taken before the deadlock between McAdoo and Smith began to break, by a large accession of votes for Mr. J. W. Davis.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

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World Power Conference.

The World Power Conference, now assembled at Wembley, is not only the largest but the most important gathering held there since the opening of the Exhibition. Some thirty countries or more are represented; virtually it may be said that the entire scientific brains of the universe are concentrated on the discussion, which may be summed up as the utilization of power for the purposes of production and transport. Other services come under review, but all are concerned with the same end. In the application of natural power this country lags behind other countries. Canada, for instance, with a population of only two persons to the square mile compared with 650 in England and Wales, has three-fifths of the installed generating plant capacity of Great Britain. Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand are also ahead of the Mother country in electrical power schemes, while America and Germany have long out-distanced us. If we are to compete successfully with our commercial rivals this can only be done by cheaper and more effective national production, and in this connexion the World Power Conference should help to stimulate our ideas and help us all to realize the main essentials of industry.—"Saturday Review."

Reviewing his Lifework.

Take Turkey: The Sultan gone, the Khalif gone, a sort of sham Republic set up which is merely a disguise for military despotism. Under this system she is making experiments of independence and hostility to the outside world, by which she and she alone will be the sufferer. The old Turkey has gone—irremediably gone—and whereas twenty-five years ago anybody who touched the Khalif or the spiritual and temporal power of the Sultan would have been almost immediately swept out of existence, that change has been effected with scarcely a murmur in the Mohammedan world. Look at Russia: The Tsar, the Imperial family, and the whole system of Imperialism have gone, with all its vast state and with its huge military force. It has crumbled away to a multiple collection of furtive Republics more or less bound together under the aegis of the Soviet Government at Moscow. That is not only an immense change, but a deplorable disaster, because whether we approved of the Russian Empire or not, at any rate there was stability, cohesion, and strength, whereas now there are a number of jarring atoms called democracies, crushed under the heel of a relentless despotism, masquerading in the disguise of a Republic. Then take Persia, which exists for the moment held together by the arm of a rather strong man, but with an absentee Sovereign whom she does not seem particularly desirous to welcome back to the country, sinking deeper and deeper into the bonds of destitution and feebleness. Khiva has gone, Bokhara has gone; Afghanistan, it is true, still exists as a kingdom, but with a dynasty liable, as you all know, to great personal vicissitudes. And what is now the former great Empire of China? It is neither an Empire nor a Republic; it is nothing more than a great splash on the map—an amorphous collection of human beings without government, without cohesion, without solidity, and with nothing except their vast numbers. China is split up into a series of small, independent governorships under military dictators, who collect the taxes, amuse themselves, despise the Central Government, and do exactly what they will.

That is the condition to which Asia has been reduced in the last twenty-five years, and whereas a quarter of a century ago you would have said that that continent was the quarter of the globe where the most deeply embedded conservatism prevailed, where ancient monarchies were more firmly established than elsewhere, you will find to-day in the whole of the East only three kings—the Shah of Persia, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the King of Siam. There are, it is true, other Kings dotted about here and there, but they are merely linnets singing in gilded cages. Marquess Curzon before the Central Asian Society as reported in "The Near East."

The "Honours" Trade.

We congratulate Lieut.-Colonel George Westhead Parkinson who, though foiled of the knighthood he had paid for, has managed to get his money back. If he still wants to be Sir George, and if he is a wise man, he will now go to some better broker than the College of Ambulance. He will probably have to pay more than the £3,000 he has recovered, but with a reasonable addition he should have no difficulty in getting his knighthood. We do not understand the virtue that pretends to be shocked at this business. A knighthood in this country is one of the perquisites of rich business men—to be bought with good hard cash like any other of the insignia of the more naive sort of snobbery. The idea that, in a society dominated by wealth, these "Honours" can be kept for intellectual or artistic or any other kind of "merit" is preposterous. A knighthood is the proper badge of a successful money-maker, and it is recognised as such both by the many, who might like one if they could afford the price, and by the few, who refuse it when it is offered gratis. One day we may have a democracy which in a fit of iconoclasm will abolish all titles of honour. But, while we are what we are, we must be content with such profit as we get out of the system. We get hospital beds and parks and other useful things (besides the more doubtful blessing of funds for political parties)—and all for the price of letting a number of simple souls humbug themselves into believing they are important because they are called Sir John This and My Lady That. All we need ask is that the deal should be carried out in an honest and tolerably open way. Colonel Parkinson has done well in insisting that the standards of the "Honours" trade should be at least as high as those of the grocery trade.—The "New Statesman."

Never Say Die!

The usual weekly defeat of the Government is no longer even a matter for jest; the joke has become stale by repetition, and by the time the House rises on August 8th the newspapers no longer will put it in big type—it will no longer be an event, but a constant feature of the time-table. But the indications are that the Government will do its best to survive the next month, take its summer holiday with the rest of the world, and come back in October. It will probably succeed.—"Outlook."

ADMINISTRATION OF MEWAR.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following letter has been put in as a defence exhibit in the Sedition Case against Mr. B. S. Pathik at Udaipur:—

(Copy.)
Rajputana Agency,
Camp Udaipur,
Dated 17th July, 1921.

D. W. 1/55.

My esteemed friend,

In reply to your Highness's message conveyed to me verbally yesterday through Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, I now communicate to your Highness in writing the message from His Excellency the Viceroy which has already been delivered verbally to your Highness.

His Excellency the Viceroy is of opinion that in view of the very serious state of affairs now existing in Mewar it is highly desirable that your Highness should for the future resign active participation in the administration of the State. For many years past your Highness has attempted the impossible task of concentrating the whole of the administrative arrangement in your own hands. The need for reforms has been pressed upon your Highness constantly by the Government of India, but you have never shown any readiness to benefit by the advice offered. The gradual failure of your Highness's powers has synchronised with a period of unprecedented political ferment and the defects and abuses prevalent in the administration which for merly were tolerated by the people in helpless resignation are now openly criticised and resented. These abuses occur in almost every department of the State and affect all classes of population. The widespread discontent is being exploited by agitation and there are in His Excellency's opinion features in the situation which are of grave import not only to Mewar but to Indian States in general and to British India. These are the reasons which have led His Excellency to the conclusion that the time has now come when it is desirable that your Highness should abdicate in favour of your son. In view of your Highness's advanced age such a step could be represented if taken voluntarily as due to that cause and it would therefore not be likely to excite comment of a nature which might be distasteful to your Highness, I understand as a result of the discussions with your Highness during the past four days that your Highness is not disposed to accept the advice of His Excellency the Viceroy and that while prepared to delegate some authority either to the Maharaj Kumar or to high officials you regard it as indispensable that ultimate control should remain vested in your Highness's hands. You also request that no future action may be taken in the matter for a period of one month in order that you may have time to consider fully what answer should be given to His Excellency's request.

I am transmitting this expression of your Highness's views to the Government of India in a telegram which will issue at four o'clock this afternoon unless I receive any farther message from your Highness modifying the terms of the reply. On receipt of further instructions from the Government of India I will at once acquaint your Highness with their purport.

Finally I am desired by the Government of India to enquire with reference to (copy enclosed) resolution No. 462-R of the Government of India in No. Foreign and Political Department, dated the 29th October, 1920, of which a copy is in your Highness's possession whether in the event of action becoming necessary under the circumstance contemplated in the resolution your Highness would prefer that a Commission of Enquiry should not be resorted under the new procedure. It is naturally the desire of the Government of India to avoid by any possible means resort to measures which might cause unnecessary pain and distress to your Highness.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend.

(Sd.) R. E. HOLLAND.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the letter appearing in your paper of to-day's date under the heading "Bombay Rent Act" and signed by one Mr. C. I. Kher, I find a misleading statement has been made therein *re* the rent of shops in Khatri Buildings. This building was erected in 1922 and the rent of each shop is Rs. 150 only and not Rs. 250. This is moderate rent considering the situation of the shops and the cost of the building. It is absurd to compare the rent of the Soman Buildings before 1916 with the rent in Khatri Buildings in 1924. I may point out the Khatri Buildings referred to by the correspondent in known as "*Kshatriya Nyati Nivas.*" I hope in fairness to my community and the landlords who have built in the same locality after 1920, you will publish this letter.—Yours, etc.,

JAYWANT S. RELE,
B.A., LL.B.,
President, Kshatriya Community.

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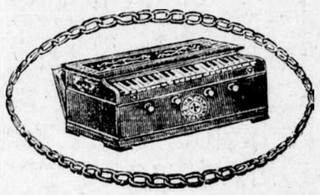
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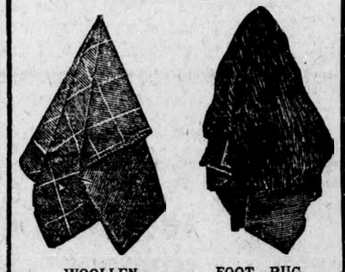
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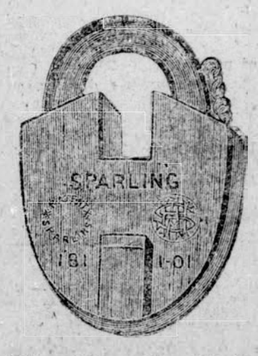
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